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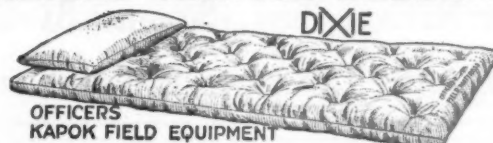
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The Engineer, of London, England, states that the two Swedish battleships Gustav V. and Drottning Victoria, of the "Sveige" class, which are now under construction, respectively, at Kockums Met. Verkstads Aktiebolag, in Malmo, and at the Gotaverken in Gothenburg, will be fitted with Westinghouse geared turbines, which are being manufactured by the Motala Verkstads Nya Aktiebolag, in Motala, to designs prepared by the Westinghouse Machine Company. The vessels are 392 feet long, 62 feet broad and draw 20½ feet, the displacement being about 7,000 tons. The turbine machinery is composed of two units, situated in an engine room amidships below the steel protective deck. Each unit comprises two turbines of the divided bow type, driving the propeller through a double-pinion reduction gear. The machinery is designed to develop 22,000 shaft horsepower, giving a speed of 22.5 knots. The astern turbines will develop forty-one per cent. of the power of the ahead turbines with the same flow of steam, or 9,000 shaft horsepower at full power. The machinery weights per shaft are as follows: Two turbines, 47,800 pounds; one reduction gear, 84,500 pounds; total, 59.1 tons; weight per shaft horsepower, twelve pounds.

The vote of the Australian soldiers on the recent conscription referendum in that country was 23,000 for and 32,000 against conscription, according to a statement given out at Ottawa, Canada, on Dec. 28, 1917. The total vote of the country on conscription was 889,000 for and 1,072,000 against the proposal.

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"SAH-JUNT" IS SUPREME.

The negro drafted men at Camp Pike rapidly pick up the knowledge that there are several ranks in the division higher than that of private, even of "high" private, but the relative value of the ranks is sometimes very hazy, says the Arkansas Gazette. In several quarters the impression obtains that a sergeant is the topmost pinnacle of military promotion, which is probably due to the fact that they see the sergeants bossing the corporals in the fields, while instructions to the sergeants usually are issued in private.

On a recent visitors' day Lieut. Col. L. A. I. Chapman, commandant of the training school, passed a sable private who had one sable "lady fren'" on each arm. The private shook one of his visitors loose and came smartly to salute.

As Lieutenant Colonel Chapman returned the salute and passed on he heard one of the visitors whisper in awe, "Who he, uh, sah-junt?"

"None," was the private's response, "Ah dunno who he ah, but he ain't uppity enough foh no sah-junt."

A private in one of the negro companies made application to his captain for a pass to town verbally, thus: "Sah-junt, ef hit all right wid you all, Ah lack to go t' town."

"All right," responded the captain, "but quit calling me sergeant. I'm not a sergeant; I'm a captain."

"Shu', cap'n," the negro replied placatingly, "I des a callin' you dat. I know you ain't no sah-junt, but hit do look lack d' big fokes up at Wash'n'ton would make as nice uh a man as what you is a sah-junt."

However, with alert observance of the deference paid certain insignia the men work out the relation of the various ranks on occasion. One man, objecting to his comrade's paying too high homage to a lower rank, said: "What y'all takin' on so ovah dem two little tin babs foh, niggah? Dat ain't d' boss man of dis rig'munt. De boss man got two chickens on his shoulduh."

In the South "kunnel," "cap'n" and "majuh" often are merely brevet titles, conferred as often as not by the negroes themselves on account of the generosity of the person brevetted, but "sah-junt" is a truly military title, worn only by soldiers, and as such it takes rank not contemplated in the Army Regulations.

THE TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Knowing the interest you take in both officer and enlisted men in the Service, I ask some questions relative to the promotion and status of the temporary second lieutenants. I have a copy of a letter written by a temporary second lieutenant to the A.G.O., relative to promotion. The indorsement by the A.G.O., is to the effect that the War Department thinks that about all that could be done for us has been done. Nothing was said about those promoted already, some assigned to the National Army and some still on duty with the Regular outfits. I have talked with quite a number of old Regular officers and they are of the opinion that a great injustice has been done. Of course the temporary lieutenants have an opportunity of becoming provisionals, that is, if they are qualified; but what about the older N.C.O.'s who were over age and are married?

I know that organizations are being commanded by temporary second lieutenants, and this when there were provisional first lieutenants available. If a temporary second lieutenant is capable of commanding companies, troops and batteries; also as supply officer and regimental adjutants, are they not entitled to some consideration? Could not they be promoted and do the same work? Will not such methods of promotion take the initiative out of the temporary? What have we to look forward to? The higher N.C.O.'s (whose service ranges from ten, fifteen, eighteen and twenty years) will prove to be more efficient than the youngster with three months' training. Is not a man in the prime of life from thirty-six to forty-two years of age? I believe I am expressing the sentiments of all the temporary second lieutenants relative to this subject, and I hope that all wrongs will be righted.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

WHY NOT TEMPORARY CAPTAINS ALSO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been a reader of your journal for nineteen years, so listen to the wail of an old-timer for just one moment.

Back in March, 1917, the War Department sent out a call for the names of soldiers of the Regular Army who were capable of holding commissions in time of war. These men were selected by their company and regimental commanders and were closely examined as to qualifications and ability. They attended garrison and regimental schools under some of the most capable officers in the line. We did the duties of soldiers and studied at night, many a night until 1 a.m. before we closed our eyes to grab a few hours' sleep before reveille.

On June 30 we were commissioned temporary second lieutenants of the Regular Army. We did not accept these commissions with the expectation of retaining them forever; we were better off as non-commissioned officers, considering that as an enlisted man everything was furnished us, where as officers we were expected to purchase all our equipment—and with the war prices on things tripled in price. We accepted because we believed it our duty to give our country the best we had in her hour of need.

Then shortly we were ordered to regiments of the Regular Army. I found myself in command of one of the companies of a brand new regiment—one which had the distinction of having two men who could come to a right shoulder arms. It was up to me to mould a company out of this bunch of new men. I did my best. I worked night and day performing the duties of 1st sergeant, mess sergeant and supply sergeant. Then an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL told us that there was no promotion in store for us unless we could pass the examination for provisional second lieutenant. Quite a number of us are too old for that. Myself and a number of others requested transfer to the National Army, where there was a chance for promotion. The endorsement of our commanding officer stated that we had several times been recommended for promotion, and that we were capable of performing the duties of captain. But were we promoted and transferred? No, kind reader, we were not. Our letters were returned stating "there was no provision made for us unless we were qualified as the result of a training camp."

And now, kind reader, we leave it up to you. Have all these years of training in the Regular Army, including service in the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer War, including about fifteen years' service as non-commissioned officers under officers who spent four years in West Point and years in the Regular Army amounted to nothing? If so, then our lives are wasted. Are the men who spent three months at a training camp more capable of commanding companies of men and of leading them over the top than we are?

We do not ask to hold this commission after the war. All we ask is an equal footing during the war. And if we die going over the top we can't take our rank along. Isn't it possible to have temporary captains as well as temporary lieutenants? Don't promote men ahead of us and ask us to take orders from men who six months ago didn't know a 1st sergeant from a cook's police.

FROM A TEMPORARY.

THE TEMPORARY'S YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Knowing the many good fights you have put up for justice to the various parts of the Service in the past, I wish to ask you to take up a case of very rank injustice to the old non-coms, now temporary second lieutenants, Regular Army, or eligible to appointment to that grade, recommended by the school initiated in April, 1917, to which all not lucky enough to have made application for Reserve commissions before April 10 were forced to go. Some came out as second lieutenants and are still such, while our more fortunate comrades who went to the Reserve camps and many civilians who had no previous military training are captains and majors. We have only temporary commissions; Reserve officers at the end of the emergency will go to the inactive list, while we will return to the various grades of N.C.O.

Why not give us a fair chance at promotion and put us in grades where the Government can get the benefit of our years of experience as N.C.O.'s of the higher grades? Men years our juniors from civil life and men with only a short service in the Regular Army and Militia are placed over us as Provisional and Reserve officers.

It was an injustice to the old N.C.O.'s to deny them a chance to attend the Reserve training camps and not promote them according to the date of their commis-



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sions, as has been done with the Provisional officers, promoted to first lieutenants and captains while we are still second lieutenants. We are the only officers in the Army for whom there seems to be no provision for promotion; men who have given the best years of their lives to the service of their country and came to the top of the N.C.O. grades by pure merit. If placed in proper positions the new crop of civilian officers could profit by their years of experience. An old first sergeant, now second lieutenant, knows more about handling a troop, and has more general military knowledge, than a recruit captain can hope to have for years to come. Were their positions reversed how much better it would be for the troop.

If there is no authority to promote to higher grade in the Regular Army, why not promote us in the National Army and attach us to the Regulars if our service is required, as is done with the Reserve and National Army officers? Put us up as extra numbers and promote us according to the date of our commissions as they do with the provisionals, or else give our commanding officers a show to recommend our promotions as is done in the National Army. Have we no friends in the Department or Congress? If legislation is necessary why does not the Department make an effort to obtain it?

The statement that temporary second lieutenants have a chance for provisional commissions applies only to a very small percentage, as all the older N.C.O.'s have passed thirty-four years and are in many cases married.

VICTIM.

THE "U.S." ON THE COLLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Mr. Editor, did you run that paragraph recently concerning the captain, Reserve Corps, who wants the "R" dropped from his collar, just in order to get a rise from some one? Well, you are surely getting one from me. The captain states that since the British regular army was wiped out in action, the U.S. Army should be wiped out for the benefit of the Reserve Corps. He further suggests that after the war, the Regular Army be

composed of Reserve Corps officers, National Guard officers and such Regulars as are qualified. Old stuff—Mahomet and the Mountain. Let me suggest to the captain that his reason for destroying all distinction (i.e., the wiping out of the British regulars) is our reason for our desire to retain our distinctive mark. The old British regular army is gone in presence only—her name shall live long after the present British army has been forgotten; a grand army, a glorious finish, a sacred memory. The "U.S." on our collar has a brilliant past and a promising future, and we who wear it are not a little jealous of it. We elected to devote our lives to its service, and we select with care those whom we wish to be associated with us in our life work. And I would further suggest that we did not invite ourselves into the U.S. Army, as the captain attempts to do; but were invited by the Army after we had been thoroughly examined—mentally, physically and socially.

YOUNG OFFICER, OLD ARMY.

THE PROSPECTIVE Q.M.C. CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We were evidently not expected at our old training camp, though we had been ordered there to have three or four weeks preliminary training before we became quartermaster captains; but aside from reassignment to our old training camp units no provision seemed to have been made for us, so we waited for a number of very long days, and still nothing happened.

Finally, we were summoned before an officer who made remarks. Quartermaster work was a thing that might happen to any officer. He had seen it happen to an innocent Cavalryman who had always asked not to be given a detail in the Quartermaster Corps. God only knew when any quartermaster officer would get through with the Auditor for the War Department. One piece of advice he would give us, and that was to take a memorandum receipt for everything and take it at the time.

Then more weeks went by. As the twenty-two year old line officers brushed by us with their shiny bars on their shoulders we at first consoled each other. We, too, were to be captains after three or four weeks preliminary training. The weeks were there, but where was the preliminary training? The truth at last began to dawn upon us. We were second lieutenants, and our hopes for anything else seemed to reside in our bosoms only. We asked each other, just to make sure, what it was the training camp instructor had really said. Regular Army officers had heard of second lieutenants, second lieutenants who after ten or twelve years of faithful service became first lieutenants; but second lieutenants who, after three or four weeks' preliminary training, were to become captains, that was a new thought, and one against which their whole natures rose up in protest.

For a long time we tried, with the help of one overburdened officer, to amuse ourselves with that least amusing of printed books, the Manual of the Quartermaster Corps. Then we were one day told to busy ourselves with the work of the camp, that our futures would probably depend upon that. The camp was swarming with Q.M.C. second lieutenants, and we had become a by-word for loafer, old loafer; but some of us hustled for jobs and got them, in some instances permanent jobs. Others were wiser. They frequented the city more and more, sat in the lobbies of the best hotels and went to the movies, and they are now being sent to school where they are to become captains and what not, while we realize in them the fond hopes with which we all came.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, Q.M.C., N.A.

LIEUTENANTS FROM THE TWO CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the first series of training camps about six second lieutenants were commissioned for each first lieutenant. The second lieutenants were given the sop of unofficial promises of a chance for early promotion. In the second camps, fully fifty per cent. of the lieutenants commissioned were commissioned as first lieutenants. The consensus of informed opinion seems to be that the officer material of the second camps was no better, if as good, as in the first camps. Certainly there were not as many men with military experience in the second camps. We all know of cases where men who failed to receive any commission in the first camps received first lieutenantcies in the second camps. Also it should not be to the disadvantage of the men of the earlier camps that they offered their services first. Such being the facts, it remains a deep mystery why the graduates of the second camps, lacking the three months' experience in training men which alone has made any of us new officers fit to command platoons, should be brought into our organizations as first lieutenants, to rank us, and to be in line for earlier promotion to higher grades.

Personal feelings must be disregarded in wartime. But the effect of so obvious an injustice will be felt in the morale of the entire National Army. Officers, because they are only human, will resent having these favored graduates of the second camps as their superiors, which will have its serious effect upon the morale. Why should not at least as much tact and consideration and simple justice be accorded the officers as they are required to accord their men?

We, who are "green" officers, realize our callowness in military matters, and know that we ought to be seen rather than heard. We are proud of the opportunity so liberally granted us to serve as officers in the present emergency. Nor do we take to ourselves any vainglory for having given up much more profitable occupations in civil life for the pay of, let us say, a second lieutenant. But if we could find anyone to answer we should like to ask, Why were so many more first lieutenantcies granted in the second camps than in the first? Why were promotions withheld from the graduates of the first camps at least until the officers of the second camps had a chance to rank them?

We believe there is a very serious mistake which ought to be remedied, if possible, by the promotion of the more deserving first camp officers, and by ante-dating their commissions so that they will rank officers of their grade commissioned from the second camps.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, O.R.C.

THE WELFARE WORKERS.

Hqrs., 83d Division, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many young men of the draft age are workers for the Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus and other similar or-



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ganizations. These men are doing a world of good. They have not yet been drafted.

I believe it would be a good idea if some of them could be allowed to attend the divisional officers' training schools.

B. B. McCROSKEY, Major, Inf., N.A.,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

CONDITION OF A REGULAR REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The papers all speak of National Army and National Guard. Perhaps it may help the Regulars to say something of their condition. I gathered from reading that discipline and enthusiasm were two things needed "over there." I've had fifteen years of the first and gathered up a lot of the latter, as an instructor at two training camps, which I had until I joined my regiment. This is what killed my enthusiasm.

I received a memo. upon joining to take steps at once to organize my companies according to new table. I inspected in detail each company to see what we could accomplish. I found each company to consist of not less than ten officers nor more than five squads; taking out the details for guard (done by company detail), kitchen police, sick, confinement, etc., we had for drill about ten officers and fifteen men. All the men had overcoats; no gloves (weather very cold); about half had olive drab, some no blouses, the remainder had khaki—one suit, worn not less than three months, threadbare; shoes good; no identification tags; no pack carriers; no pistols nor belts for same. Bath houses could not be used—no coal. Couldn't use a mount, only one saddle in the regiment. Transportation, limited; about half of allowance.

I asked if we had a band. "Yes, rotten," the adjutant said. Only one bugler in my battalion could blow a call to be understood. Appearance of the men was poor, due to unsightly clothing. Like all Regular Army

camp sites, there were no drill grounds in vicinity of regiment.

The lieutenant colonel in command of regiment told me he felt just as I did at first, but all we could do was to drift along.

I saw by the papers everything would be supplied camps by Dec. 3, so I am hoping for recruits and equipment and a new start with the new year.

MAJOR OF INFANTRY.

PRESENT COMPANY COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a certain regiment on the border at present there are but nine letter companies present, one of them badly torn up. But two captains are on duty with this regiment, and they are battalion commanders. To their companies are attached practically all provisional first lieutenants. In the first battalion two companies are commanded by temporary second lieutenants, both rather young men. One of the provisional first lieutenants was on duty with one of these companies, but exigency of the service required his transfer, thereby leaving the company to a temporary second lieutenant, whose ability does not warrant promotion to a captain, although performing a captain's duty.

In the second battalion the captain, being battalion commander, leaves his company to a second lieutenant (temporary). The company, divided in three platoons, is officered as follows: temporary second lieutenant, commanding; first and third platoon commanded by provisional second lieutenants, who came from training camps; second platoon under first sergeant; first lieutenant in line of file closers. One other company in this battalion is commanded by a first lieutenant, N.A., recently promoted from temporary second lieutenant.

Outside the letter companies, the machine gun company is commanded by a temporary second lieutenant; the regimental adjutant is also a temporary second lieu-

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tenant, and all of them are doing their duty very satisfactorily.

Under these conditions the W.D. would hardly be justified in placing the ex-N.C.O. in line for promotion.

EX-N.C.O., 2d LIEUT., COMDG. Co.

The Enlisted Ordnance Corps of the National Army, into which the Ordnance Enlisted Reserve Corps has been merged, desires skilled men in almost every line of trade: machinists, mechanics, plumbers, painters, tin-smiths, carpenters, auto mechanics, saddlers, black-smiths and wheelwrights are especially needed at this time. Military training, while desirable, is not essential, as men will continue the type of work they pursue in civil life, thus saving the Government a long period of instruction, and also greatly improving their own chances for advancement. If accepted for enlistment, men will ordinarily be sent to an arsenal for a short period of instruction, upon completion of which they will be assigned to detachments, units or organization, with ultimate service abroad. Applicants must be between eighteen and twenty-one or thirty-one and forty years, and must be able to pass a physical examination conforming to that prescribed for the Regular Army. Registrants are not eligible for voluntary enlistment. If you are a mechanic or have a trade, call either at the

main Army recruiting station for New Jersey, at 86 Park place, Newark, N.J. (near the McAdoo Tube Terminal), or at any of the following branches: 540 Federal street, Camden; 130 Smith street, Perth Amboy; 103 East State street, Trenton; 55 Broad street, Elizabeth; 269 Main street, Paterson; 215 Main avenue, Passaic; Post Office Building, New Brunswick, and 1536 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

The United States Civil Service Commission at Washington announces that there are not enough ship draftsmen in the United States to do the drafting work needed to carry out the naval and merchant ship-building programs. Our country is engaged in the execution of the greatest warship construction plan in history, comprising 787 vessels, including all types from super-dreadnoughts to submarine chasers. Naval appropriations aggregating nearly two billions of dollars have been made since August, 1916. Coincident with the demand for increased naval work there is an equally urgent call for an increase of merchant ship construction. In both branches there is a shortage of technical men available for the work. The Commission is endeavoring to relieve the dearth of ship draftsmen by recommending to the heads of colleges and technical schools that senior students in engineering courses be given intensive train-

ing in naval architecture during the coming spring, with a view to making them available for employment as ship draftsmen in June. The Commission is also receiving applications from qualified architectural, mechanical and structural steel draftsmen, and is certifying them for employment in the Navy Department and in navy yards on ship work. Local boards of civil service examiners at the post offices in all of the larger cities are furnishing detailed information and application blanks. Applicants are not required to appear in an examination room for a written examination, but are rated upon their education, training and experience.

NEW NAVY PAY CLERKS.

The following temporary acting pay clerks of the Navy have been permanently appointed to date from Oct. 24, 1917:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. C. A. Brinkmann, | 40. Ray W. Clark, |
| 2. Clifford W. Waters, | 41. Robert R. Thompson, |
| 3. James P. Howard, | 42. Forrest Ivanhoe, |
| 4. Claude C. Hanan, | 43. Fillmore S. C. Layman, |
| 5. Clarence E. Kastenbein, | 44. Harold R. Lehmann, |
| 6. Percy W. McCord, | 45. Edmund L. Flynn, |
| 7. Howard F. Bowker, | 46. Marvin McCray, |
| 8. Richard A. Vollbrecht, | 47. Ray E. Snedaker, |
| 9. James E. Brennen, | 48. Allen C. Smith, |
| 10. James H. Stevens, | 49. Wiley B. Jones, |
| 11. Robert H. Mattox, | 50. Myron A. Poole, |
| 12. William S. Cooper, | 51. Charles E. Leavitt, |
| 13. R. J. H. Oldegeering, | 52. George L. Thomas, |
| 14. Tipton F. Woodward, | 53. Howard R. Jackson, |
| 15. Robert G. Robeson, | 54. Louis F. Randall, |
| 16. Mason F. Mitchell, | 55. Joseph M. Devine, |
| 17. Guy J. Cheatham, | 56. William G. Conrad, |
| 18. John D. Gagan, | 57. Samuel L. Bates, |
| 19. George P. Smallman, | 58. Russell H. Sullivan, |
| 20. Ervine B. Brown, | 59. Karl S. Farnum, |
| 21. George Scratchley, | 60. John A. Rittmeyer, |
| 22. Fred W. Lynch, jr., | 61. John C. Poshepny, |
| 23. George E. Duffy, | 62. Orville F. Byrd, |
| 24. Claude M. Nash, | 63. Edwin H. Bradley, |
| 25. Charles F. House, | 64. William H. Phillips, |
| 26. Letcher Pittman, | 65. William B. Hanley, |
| 27. Chris. J. Norstadt, | 66. William J. Martin, |
| 28. Robert J. Monteith, | 67. Rufus J. Farrell, |
| 29. Elsworth F. Sparks, | 68. Hugh J. McManus, |
| 30. Roy L. Davis, | 69. Ray W. Byrns, |
| 31. Evans D. Steger, | 70. Clifton I. DuFilio, |
| 32. Charles B. Forrest, | 71. Gordon S. Bower, |
| 33. Roy L. Koester, | 72. Edward Nixon, |
| 34. Trigg M. Smith, | 73. Joseph M. Damrow, |
| 35. Charles Musil, | 74. Walter Wilson, jr., |
| 36. William J. Dean, | 75. Henry G. McGinnis, |
| 37. John P. Killen, | 76. Louis A. Puckett, |
| 38. Charles A. Cook, | 77. James P. Aitken, |
| 39. Charles SchAAF, | 78. James M. Thomas. |

FAULTY DRILLS OF REGULARS AND GUARD.

In a recent report made by an officer of the Inspector General's Department, after observing a large number of regiments of Regulars and National Guard troops some important criticisms were made for the benefit of future instruction. We give the following extracts from this report, which has been issued in a bulletin from headquarters, Southern Department:

"Most of the comments have to do with the garrison training of Infantry troops—the training on which real discipline rests, and without which dependence cannot be assured either in field or battle. It should be understood that the term 'discipline' is used here in a purely military sense. There is no criticism to be made of the conduct of the men of the National Guard or the Regular Army. On the contrary, their good behavior is a matter for most favorable comment. The visit of the paymaster interferes with troop training only during the time necessary for the men to receive their pay.

"Both officers and non-commissioned officers display a lack of familiarity with the provisions of Infantry Drill Regulations. Their knowledge is general—not accurate and detailed—and, as a result, the set-up of the men is faulty; physical drills are not executed with snap and precision, and the objects of the various movements composing these drills are not carefully explained to and impressed on the men being instructed. Correct positions of the rifle are not taught and insisted upon in the manual of arms; guides do not display careful instruction in judging distances and intervals, and do not promptly assume their proper positions during drill; distances and intervals are not accurately observed.

"The defect lies in a want of accurate knowledge on the part of company officers and non-commissioned officers, and failure on part of battalion commanders and commanders of higher units properly to supervise the drills and instruction of their commands.

"It is believed that the failure to acquire accurate knowledge of the drill regulations is due, in large part, to the inability of instructors, both commissioned and non-commissioned, to obtain correct mental pictures of the positions and movements they are endeavoring to teach to the men. For example, I am satisfied that more than 75 per cent. of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard do not recognize the correct position of the soldier when they see it. The same is true of other positions and movements. They fail to make satisfactory progress in drilling their commands, because they do not see the mistakes which are constantly made, and do not, as a consequence, correct them. The percentage state, I am sure, is low, rather than high. In a recent inspection of National Guard troops, I saw five (5) battalions from two (2) regiments at drill, as well as most of the companies in those battalions. There was but one company that showed it had received satisfactory instruction. This was the only company that set up anything like a snappy close order drill.

"This failure to visualize the correct positions and movements in infantry close order drill is believed to be due, in large part, to an absence in the Drill Regulations of correct illustrations. Editions of the Infantry Drill Regulations, prior to the present one, contained copious illustrations, among them those showing the correct positions of the soldier, as well as those of the rifle in the manual of arms. In the present Infantry Drill Regulations there are no photographs or cuts. There is nothing beyond the descriptive text. The mental picture is left to the imagination of the instructor. Where this mental picture is found to be defective in the case of officers of the Regular Army, what hope can there be of correctness in that of National Guard officers and non-commissioned officers, or in the case of the officers and non-commissioned officers who will have the task of training the National Army?

"Photographic plates should be made of the more important positions and movements in the Infantry Drill Regulations, and should be attached to the regulations until a new edition is gotten out. They might be enclosed in an envelope and fastened in the back of the book.

"The lack of supervision referred to in this memoran-

dum is real, and is responsible, largely, for the defects noted in the company and battalion drills. The duties of battalion commanders are purely tactical—to quote the Drill Regulations, "those of an instructor in drills and tactics." They should know the provisions of the Infantry Drill Regulations accurately, and should school themselves to see defects at a glance, and to give instruction for their correction. They do not have to be "martinets" to do this. They should be helpful always, and always present and ready to help.

"In carrying out this provision, and in determining the state of progress and instruction, frequent tests are essential. It is not believed that the value of these tests, or the method of conducting them, is generally understood or appreciated. Such tests have been found necessary in making inspections, in order to arrive at just and accurate conclusions as to the state of the command inspected." The methods of testing an Infantry command in ceremonies and drills are given in the report.

THE VALUE OF PROMPTITUDE.

Col. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., chief of staff, 27th Division, National Guard, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., under date of Dec. 13, 1917, issued the following office memorandum:

Extracts from John Miles' "On Time."

1. Caesar's delay in reading a message cost him his life when he reached the senate house.
2. Alexander the Great was asked how he conquered the world. He answered quickly, "By being on time and not delaying."
3. On the great clock of time there is but one word—NOW. "Whilst we are considering where we are to begin, it is often too late to act," said Cervantes.
4. The Duke of Wellington said, "When you turn in bed, it's time to get up." Yet thousands will wait and hug the pillow until the morning passes away.
5. Franklin said to a servant who was always late, but always ready with an excuse: "I have generally found that the man who was good at an excuse is good for nothing else."
6. Grouchy failed to be on the job, the imperial guard was licked, Waterloo was lost. Napoleon was yanked off a prisoner to the rock at an early age—all because one of his generals was behind time.
7. The grand old man of Regent Street, William Ewart Gladstone, was an early riser. One of our greatest retailers has this for one of his favorite sayings: "The better the tardy man's excuse, the worse the reason."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. B. asks: Am I entitled to longevity pay? Enlisted in N.G. Aug. 13, 1904, and have had continuous service ever since. Served on the Mexican border in 1916; sent to Plattburg training camp in May, 1917; commissioned second lieutenant, N.A., Aug. 15, 1917. Answer: No.

G. E. C. asks: (1) If a man with a wife and three children depending on him for support enlists in the U.S. Army will his family receive the prescribed allowance as those drafted into the Service? (2) A soldier serving on his second enlistment finds that his family needs a portion of his pay for support. If this soldier allots a portion of his pay to his family is his family entitled to any additional allowance from the Government? (3) Is a soldier, having completed four years' service with the colors, entitled to a settlement, i.e., deposits, clothing allowance and travel pay, at the end of said period? (4) If an enlisted man receives a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps will he, upon his discharge, be entitled to travel pay to the place of enlistment? (5) Can an enlisted man, serving in the Infantry, take an examination as sergeant, first class, in the Quartermaster Corps, also signifying his desire to work in the pay department? (6) Does a soldier's shooting pay continue after one year of date of qualification, providing he has no chance to requalify? Answer: (1) He is on the same plane as the drafted man. (2) He must allot one-half, at least, of his pay. Additional allowance may be made according to circumstances, as provided for in the law. (3) No; the Government will issue all necessary uniforms according to the demands of the service; no travel pay or settlement until discharged, as enlistments continue for the period of the war; for purposes of pay, however, four years constitute a period. (4) He will not receive enlisted man's travel pay, but that of officer to first assignment. (5) Apply through channel. (6) For one year only.

C. G. D.—There is no doubt that the man whose fraudulent enlistment was made as you describe would be liable to both dishonorable discharge and imprisonment.

J. M. D. asks: (1) My service in Alaska covers the period from Aug. 29, 1901, to Aug. 1, 1904. How much of this service counts as double time in computing time for retirement? (2) In computing time for retirement will credit be allowed for the entire period of the Spanish-American War, or for only the time the soldier was actually in service in Cuba? If for the entire war, please state inclusive dates. Answer: (1) All. (2) Actual service in Cuba or the Philippines (or in Porto Rico prior to April 23, 1904). See A.R. 134. You are right as to Alaska. The law reads "hereafter in computing time"; it did not say "in computing time hereafter served."

R. E. C. asks: (1) Would widowed mother receiving \$12 per month Civil War pension, and having real estate valued at \$1,200 and receiving a \$5 monthly allotment from myself, be entitled to war compensation? (2) How will dependence and its extent be determined? Answer: (1) In the first place, her pension is now \$25 instead of \$12. Subparagraph (g) of Sec. 301, Article III, of the War Risk Insurance bill provides \$20 a month for a widowed mother in the case of a son whose death results from injury in the Service. The same subparagraph, however, provides that "no compensation for the death of a child shall be payable if such widowed mother is in receipt of compensation under the provisions of this article for the death of her husband. It is Sec. 314 of this same Article III, that increased your mother's Civil War pension to \$25. (2) Usually, except in the case of a wife, by the extent of dependence and support during the life of the soldier. You may insure your life for the benefit of your mother; in any amount up to \$10,000, and the insurance would be paid in 240 monthly payments. The Commissioner of the Division of Military and Naval Insurance will determine the rights to compensation according to the facts available in each case.

C. R. G. asks what the duties of a company clerk will be on reaching the trenches in France; as to his position with relation to his company, whether it is now the custom to stay in the rear lines or to go forward with his company when it moves to the first line trenches. Answer: Ordinarily a company clerk would perform his duties away from the firing line. The exigencies of the service, however, especially in war time, demand many departures from ordinary rules and custom, and a company clerk going abroad may be required to perform duty anywhere.

F. W. E. asks: Are non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army who attended schools of instruction for temporary commission in the Regular Army entitled to the difference between the pay they were drawing and the \$100 per month allowed to students of the various training camps? Answer: No.

S. A. B.—The soldier's uniform is not his private property and he may be punished severely for attempting to sell it.

B. L. L.—For a band leader vacancy, try the advertising columns.

C. E. L.—It is not possible to say how long the men appointed from the Regular Army to non-com. duty in the National Army will be on the N.A. detail.

L. L. M.—For permission to attend the Q.M.C. training camp, apply to your department commander. If you are recom-

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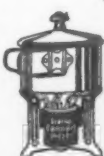
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

November 10, 1917

FIGHTIN' SONS-OF-GUNS By GEORGE PATTULLO

The Canadians at the Front shave every day. Let that sink in. Right up there in the trenches—often ankle-deep in mud—sleeping in bunk holes, each man cooking his own meals, fighting lice and gas and Boches, with everything combined to break down habits of cleanliness—the rigidly observed rule for smooth faces and chins. Of all I saw, that hit me the hardest, because it meant so much.

The rations must usually be sent up cold to the first line, where each man prepares his own food. He has what is known as a "Tommy-cooker"—an ordinary pork-and-bean tin with the top flared. Inside is a piece of sacking, covered with the drippings from fresh meat. This will burn five hours, and the men use it to warm up the meat or bacon sent up already cooked, to make tea, to toast their bread.



Soldier's Companion No. 4001

S. STERNAU & CO., Inc.
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Sterno Canned Heat for Instant Cooking

STERNO Canned Heat, the Soldier's Companion, is a boon to the Army man "over here" and "over there."

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The Care of Good Boots, Leggings, Etc.



MONEY SPENT on good shoes is money well spent. Money spent on the care of good shoes is money as well spent.

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For three-quarters of a century these Dressings have been, and are, carefully made of those ingredients, free from acids, which nourish, soften and preserve the leather, maintaining the original, distinctive Color of the shoes. Try a bottle, you'll be convinced.

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Salomon & Phillips
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A new shoe for Army Officers—a shoe built after a careful study of Army Officers' needs—a shoe that is by far the most successful officer's shoe yet produced. The heavy upper, which is extra high cut, is unlined. The extra heavy sole is reinforced with a fibre under-sole which gives added protection from cold and dampness. The one-piece backstays and counter cover insure strength and extra wear.

This shoe is made of heavy Trout Brook Grain, special Blucher pattern, half-bellows tongue, and a special well-set comfort-insuring heel.

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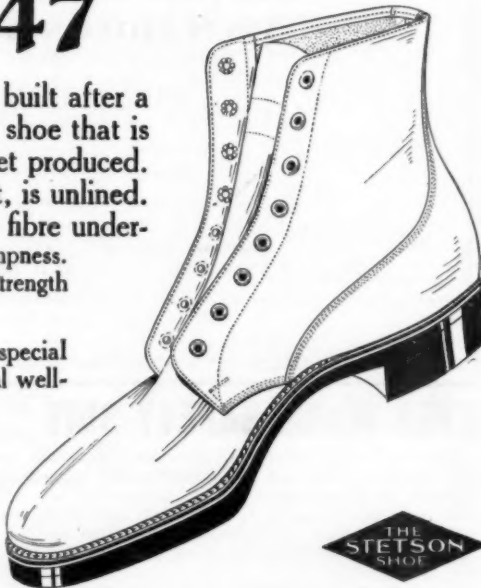
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mended by your C.O., preliminary examination may not be necessary. State your qualifications in your application, if you wish.

M. D. S.—Service in the National Army will count toward the thirty years' service for the retirement of a Regular Army man.

J. L. T. asks: Is it possible for an enlisted man twenty-seven years of age, who has had less than one year's service in the Regular Army, having enlisted last May, to secure examination for second lieutenant? Answer: Not at this time. He must have had two years' enlisted service when commissioned.

R. R. S.—A man twenty-nine years of age, who has been in the National Army since Sept. 5, 1917, and has had no Regular Army or National Guard service, is too old to enter the lists for provisional second lieutenants.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Service as an enlisted man in Army or Navy counts toward longevity for officers. As naval enlistments do not count toward fixing the enlistment period in the Regular Army, neither do they count in determining the enlistment period in the National Guard. Regulations as to longevity pay for N.G. officers and continuous-service pay for enlisted men of the N.G. were given in Bulletin 60, as told in our issue of Nov. 24.

H. Q.—Right hand salute is the rule in the Navy, as in the Army. An officer of the Navy cannot assume command of Army forces on shore, nor can an officer of the Army assume command over any ship of the Navy, or over its officers or men afloat, except in either case by special authority for a particular service; but when officers of the Navy are on duty ashore with the Army they shall be entitled to the precedence of the rank in the Army to which their own corresponds, except command as aforesaid.

P. G. H.—See article in issue of Nov. 24 for regulations regarding payment of longevity and continuous-service pay in the National Guard of the U.S.

M. J. H. asks: (1) Was furloughed to the Reserve Jan. 25, 1916; recalled Aug. 18, 1916. Qualified as marksman 1915. Am I not entitled to marksman's pay? (2) I also have completed four years under the colors; am I entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: (1) No; qualification does not hold over one year. (2) Having completed four years' active duty in your seven years' enlistment, you are entitled to pay of next period.

BONUS LOSER.—The War Department having referred you to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion, we can give no better advice in regard to the question you propound.

O. O. H.—There are no lists available that show whether or not you successfully passed the examination in August for commission as lieutenant in Sanitary Corps, Nat. Army, U.S.A. Apply to The A.G.

C. L. W.—The provisional second lieutenants whose commissions date Oct. 26, 1917, are all in Class Six and they will rank in their class in the order in which their names appear in the list published Dec. 8. All in Classes Two and Three, the lists published in our issue of Nov. 17, rank ahead of all in Class Six.

F. W. W. asks: (1) Has an ex-National Guard officer the right to wear his overcoat on the street with the rank on the coat which he held when in the Service? (2) Can they make a man that served in the Spanish War serve in this late war of ours? Answer: (1) If out of the Service, he should not wear any part of the uniform or insignia. (2) If between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age he is liable to the draft.

F. E. H.—Your pay should begin from date of your obedience to orders to active duty in Officers' Reserve Corps.

NAVY WIFE.—Reports of naval casualties are given out by the Secretary of the Navy when there are casualties to be announced. Many newspaper stories have appeared detailing encounters of destroyers with submarines which were mere fiction, and you cannot expect all these stories to be denied.

INTERESTED.—You do not state whether you are in the Service or not. The next camps are for men from the Services and from certain colleges giving military training. The Adjutant General in your department, the Central, at Chicago, could inform you as to possibility of your attending camp.

SUBSCRIBER.—An ensign commissioned temporarily in July ranks an ensign commissioned in August.

E. B.—Letters and packages for men in the Navy should be addressed to them as per ship address given from week to week in our columns. You do not state what ship your friend is on, but we judge from your letter that his ship was one of those reached through the postmaster, New York city. Make sure by inquiry at your post-office. The Wheeling is a steel gunboat; the Pensacola was one of the old wooden ships sold years ago; the Richmond is a receiving ship.

J. D. D.—The information you seek regarding tonnage necessary to transport supplies you mention is no doubt in the hands of the Quartermaster General, but it has not been published.

CAMP FREMONT.—Consult Army Regulations, Par. 1345, as to marksmanship qualifications in Infantry. Qualification ends one year from time of qualification unless a new opportunity meanwhile presents itself to requalify.

X. Y. Z.—See answer to Camp Fremont.

H. J. C.—There is no indication that the War Department contemplates forming a regiment by the mobilization of short-term men serving sentences in the institutions. The other questions in your letter are matters of personal opinion with which this department cannot deal.

R. C. T. C.—The name of the Porto Rico Regiment is Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

H. P. H.—See answer to D. T. A.

D. T. A.—The National Defense Act authorizes the promotion of retired officers up to the rank of major. A bill not yet enacted (S. 1786) would increase the limit to colonel. It has been decided, as to the active service that may be counted to entitle the retired officer to promotion under the Defense Act, that duty to which the officer was assigned by the War Department at full Government pay was active duty, while college service which was not a War D. detail does not count as active duty.

F. L. S.—While the Quartermaster Corps has charge of all preparations for transport of troops abroad, the actual navigation of these ships is done by a Navy personnel under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and we cannot see, under these circumstances, how it will be possible for you to make the transfer desired.

J. M. C.—Address the medical officer you mention in care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

S. V.—An enlisted man who completed a term in the Marine Corps and enlisted seven months later in the Coast Artillery cannot count his Marine Corps service in computing his Army period. That service would, however, be counted toward his thirty years' service for retirement.

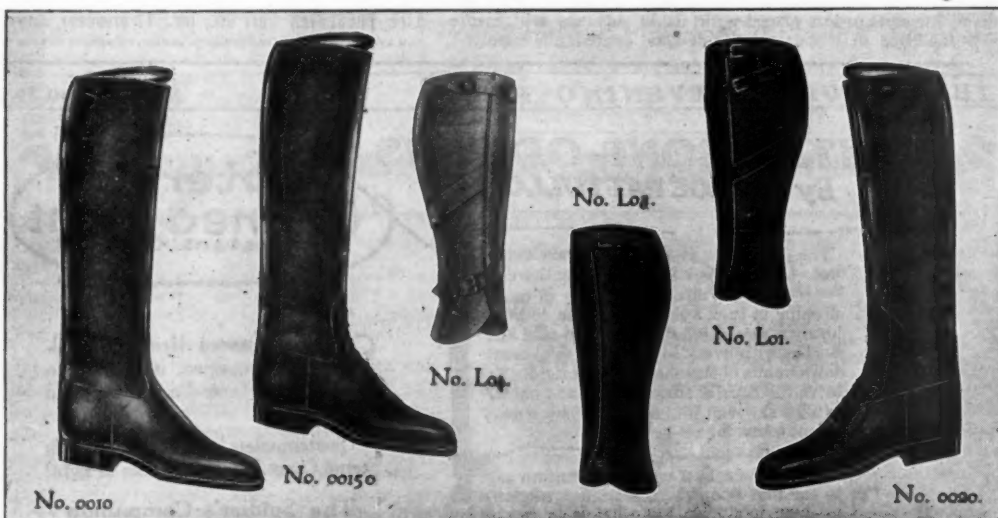
G. O. D.—The twenty per cent. increase for foreign service pay applies to the base pay of grade and not to the war increase voted by the Selective Service Act. For instance, a battalion sergeant major, base pay \$40, war increase \$9, would receive as foreign service pay \$3, which is one-fifth of base. A private in the first enlistment, base \$15, war increase \$15, would receive \$3 for foreign service.

C. A. M.—Apply to The Adjutant General through the channel as to your assignment in the Corps of Interpreters.

F. E. P.—War risk insurance is payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister. The law makes no reference to the place of residence of the beneficiary. For this matter of regulation apply to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington. An enlisted man is compelled to allot one-half of his pay to his wife or other dependent, though he may allot more. This allotment would not be stopped by the Government should the wife earn her own living. A soldier killed in the line of duty before the enactment of the law of Oct. 6 having named as his beneficiary a sister, the six months' benefit would go to that sister under the former law. Discovery later that the soldier had left a widowed mother would place the mother in line for a pension, and this would be paid to her whether she lived in the U.S. or abroad. At the present time the U.S. pensions to those residing in Germany are being paid through the good offices of Switzerland.

L. H. K.—Submit your question to the Major General Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, at Washington, D.C.

(Continued on page 709.)



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Officers' Dress Riding Boot, No. 0010, 17 inches high.
 Officers' Service Field Boot, No. 00150, 17 inches high.
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 Retail Prices: Tan or Blk. Cordovan, \$40. Tan or Blk. Calif., \$28.

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 Mahogany, Cordovan, full lined, \$18. Genuine Pig, Tan or Black, \$14; Cowhide Pig Grain, Tan or Black, 6 oz., \$9.

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PROMOTIONS IN STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Army Medical Corps.

A general order from the War Department providing that during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and National Guard shall be eligible for promotion to the next grade, upon examination as prescribed by the Secretary of War, has been prepared and will be issued shortly. An advance copy of this order is published on another page. This provision is in accordance with the Act of Oct. 6, 1917. One year's continuous service will be required of officers in the Regular Army, and one year of "Federal service" in the Medical Corps of the National Guard since May 11, 1916. The same regulations already promulgated to govern the procedure of boards convened for the examination for promotion of medical officers will govern the examining boards in these cases. Such boards will be convened prior to the expiration of the year's service by the first lieutenant who is to be examined.

Army Dental Corps.

The Surgeon General has submitted recommendations for promotion in the Regular Dental Corps in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, which will result in the promotion of twelve members of the corps to be colonels, twenty to be lieutenant colonels and eighty-seven to major. The remainder, about fifty-nine, will be continued in the grade of first lieutenant for the present. This readjustment of grades will result in the promotion at least to major of every officer of the corps who was in it at the beginning of the war. The Surgeon General also is prepared to make similar recommendations for the Dental Reserve. Prior to the passage of the act referred to no commissions above captain were authorized in the Dental Corps.

Promotions in Ordnance.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendations made by the Chief of Ordnance concerning the increase in commissioned personnel for the Ordnance Department which will raise that force to 3,748 officers. There are to be in the reorganized corps one major general, eight brigadiers, forty-eight colonels, 155 lieutenant colonels, 286 majors and 1,625 each of captains and first lieutenants. This represents an increase of five brigadier generals, ten colonels, thirty-eight lieutenant colonels, with proportionate increases to the lower grades.

Q.M.C. REPAIR BASES.

The first of a number of large repair bases to be operated by the Quartermaster Corps for the rehabilitation of the thousands of Army motor trucks will be established near Baltimore, Md. Active construction was begun during the current week upon the necessary buildings, which are to be of a permanent type. The War Department has taken a lease upon a tract of one hundred acres in what is known as the "Canton Addition" for this base, and when completed facilities will be on hand for the repair of two hundred trucks at one time. When it is considered that a shop able to handle six trucks is considered rather commodious in commercial life, some idea of the extent of the new plant will be gained. Major F. S. Leisenring, Q.M.C., has been detailed to take charge of the Baltimore shops. About

2,000 officers and men, all skilled mechanics, will be under him there, the official designation of the base being "Q.M.C. Repair Shop Unit No. 306." Motortruck repairs have been standardized by experts attached to the corps so that transfer of workmen will involve no confusion. Base units established here and abroad will be of identical design and instructions to govern any possible contingency in their operation will be thoroughly covered in the new "Shop Manual" now prepared for distribution.

For an Army of 1,500,000 men there would have to be a nurse corps of 37,000, according to the estimates of the Medical Department of the Army. The number of nurses in service on Dec. 29, 1917, was 3,800. Hospitals at National Army and National Guard camps, where there is much sickness, still are short thirty-seven nurses. This number would bring the quotas up to the minimum considered necessary—five nurses for a hospital. Nurses are being called for daily to meet immediate needs in Army hospitals here and for duty overseas, but the present rate of enrolment is not encouraging. Nineteen hundred and three requests for application blanks have been received since early this month and the blanks forwarded. Of the 351 nurses who have applied for enrolment, many have been accepted. These enrolments are in addition to about 650 nurses obtained through the Red Cross during the same period. To get additional nurses some of the requirements heretofore imposed are waived. As soon as immediate needs of cantonment hospitals have been cared for a reserve of 100 nurses will be organized for emergency service in the United States. Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J., has been leased by the Government for use as a general hospital for the Army and provisions will be made for housing the reserve nurses there. This hotel has not yet been turned over to the War Department, but will be in a week or so. The necessary alterations will be made as soon as practicable and the 100 nurses for the reserve will be needed in addition to the permanent nursing staff of the hospital.

"The normal expenses for military purposes in New York during the last ten years," according to the annual report of State Comptroller Travis for 1917, "averaged about \$1,000,000 a year. For the last fiscal year, however, they amounted to \$2,768,257.49, the increase being due to the Mexican disturbance. During the last year \$9,162,513.72 was appropriated by the State to finance the various functions necessary to protect life and property. These appropriations include the \$2,610,000 for the Far Rockaway fortification, part of which amount is to be refunded by the Federal Government. For maintaining the State's military and naval forces until mustered into Federal service \$1,000,000 more was necessary. Half a million was required to maintain the State Food Supply Commission. To co-ordinate and expedite the support of a proper military organization required an appropriation of \$1,000,000; that the dependents of State employee soldiers should not suffer \$500,000 was added, and to protect the State against the intrigues of the enemy within our border an appropriation of \$50,000 enabled the Attorney General to prosecute. To prepare boys soon to become of proper age for military service \$62,880 was appropriated, while extraordinary demand for guards to protect public buildings required an increase to \$2,000,000."

Representative Julius Kahn, of California, made some remarks at the dinner of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association in New York city, Dec. 29, that had the right ring to them. He said: "In my opinion every preacher of sedition and treason in this country should be taken before a court-martial, tried under military law, and, if convicted, punished in the way his crime implies. After nine months of war we are still unprepared. Fortunately for us, England, France and Italy are holding the lines. If those lines had broken or if this country had been alone in its war with Germany, this country would have been invaded and humiliated before it was ready to strike a single blow. I am opposed to any policy which at any time in the future will allow us to sink into the condition of unpreparedness in which we were at the beginning of this war. Let us give notice to the world that in the next two years we will arm and train 6,000,000 Americans and as many more as are necessary to bring victory." Mr. Kahn also urged compulsory military service, and said that there was no prospect that wars would cease at the end of this war, and every reason to fear that wars would continue in the future as they had in the past.

One of the noteworthy effects of the visit of the party of American Congressmen to the western front in Europe is to make each one of them the greatest living authority on military affairs both at home and abroad. Representative Clarence B. Miller, of Minnesota, gave out a long statement in Washington on Dec. 21 in the course of which he gives the impression that Washington's Continental Army at Valley Forge was only a shade worse off than General Pershing's troops in France. One of the contributions he makes to our sum of military knowledge is that "we haven't 250,000 fighting men in France, or anything like that number. * * * There are many Engineer and Forestry regiments which are not fighting units." Technically, no; but as to the actualities we re-

spectfully refer Mr. Miller to the story of the American Engineer unit at Cambrai, the members of which dropped their tools and fought side by side with the British and of whom it is known that not one of the seventeen men taken prisoners by the Germans was unwounded.

The Judge Advocate General has found occasion to reiterate the opinion expressed some months ago, to the effect that "because of their peculiar status" members of the Officers' Reserve Corps cannot be transferred to other forces. "The only way that a Reserve officer can be taken out of the section in which he is commissioned," says the latest opinion on the subject, "and placed in another for indefinite service therein is by a discharge from the former and an appointment in the latter. This does not mean that there would have to be a formal discharge from the former section and commission, inasmuch as the mere appointment in another section would constitute his discharge from the former office." Because of this "inelasticity" it is recommended to the Chief of Staff that "both as a matter of law and policy, the department should rely less upon the Reserve officer and should resort instead to commissions in the additional forces under the Selective Service Act."

The fuller report of Admiral Tirpitz's Essen speech in the Hamburger Nachrichten contains an interesting passage which was not published elsewhere, says the London Times. Admiral Tirpitz said that Russia's collapse represented for England security for India and India's communication with Africa and the Suez Canal. After saying that Germany must recognize that England had won far more in this war than she had lost, he continued: "Not only has England taken our colonies and Mesopotamia, but everywhere she has anchored deeper and firmer the bases of her maritime and colonial supremacy. She has, further, today abolished German competition in almost all parts of the earth, and tarnished and trodden down the prestige and honor of Germany by an unprecedented system of calumny and lies. In the whole transatlantic world we are considered conquered and done for."

Complaints regarding the delay in the sending out of naval allotment checks are being received in large numbers at the Navy Department. It is learned that this situation is entirely due to the time it has taken the War Risk Bureau to complete its organization, the Pay Corps having long ago transferred all the available funds for this purpose. At one time it was thought necessary to postpone all such payments from November to February in order that the new machinery might be put in working order, but Paymaster General McGowan refused to listen to this suggestion. It was finally decided that the Navy Pay Corps would send out the checks for the month of November and would assist in the preparation of the intervening months. Cases of real distress to relatives of both the Army and Navy enlisted men as a result of the delay have come to light.

The Secretary of War, acting upon a suggestion from the President, has ordered that no sentences of military courts martial involving capital punishment shall be executed until the cases have been reviewed by the War Department. Cases occurring in the Expeditionary Forces are not included in the provisions of this order, both the President and Secretary Baker adhering strictly to the policy of permitting General Pershing the widest powers in his office. This action was taken to make doubly certain that justice is done in every case. It is not to be interpreted, according to official explanation, as reflecting in the slightest degree on the court martial sentence imposed upon thirteen men of the 24th U.S. Infantry at Houston, Tex.

Carl Amendinger, Q.M.C. (rank not given), who will have had thirty years' service on June 9, 1918, has forwarded through the channels the question "whether a non-commissioned officer holding temporary appointment in the National Army will be eligible to retirement with that rank." The Judge Advocate General says that the law prescribing retirement for officers applies only to officers of the Regular Army, but that Amendinger being an enlisted man, his question may be answered in the affirmative if he has reference to his retirement as a non-com., regardless of what forces he may be serving with when he arrives at the date of retirement.

A Cavalry officer asks what will be the disposition of the "five to twelve excess captains" left when recent promotions were announced with relatively few changes in assignments. At the War Department it is stated that these surplus officers will be assigned "as the exigencies of the Service require" to fill vacancies existing in many regiments. Scores of officers, it might be added, will be needed to complete the organization of the 15th (Regular) Division.

The exports of the United States were estimated on Dec. 31 at the Department of Commerce to have passed the \$6,000,000,000 mark in 1917, a new high record. Imports were less than \$3,000,000,000 and the trade balance in favor of the United States probably will be more than \$3,150,000,000.

Secretary of War Baker was the principal speaker at the sixty-ninth annual banquet of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity in New York city on Dec. 28. He said among other things: "We discover that in our peace loving democracy is a mass of young men ready to assimilate the training necessary to make as good officers as there are in the world. What has happened is an indication that our national system does not enfeeble our people. Though we bow to no autocrat and have not had forty years of preparation, the emergency proves we will be properly able to defend our own rights and those of humanity. The significance of Germany's military preparedness is shown in that at the command of an autocrat the ordinary dictates of humanity and justice can be forgotten, as it were, at the touching of a button. Think of the state of mind of one who regards God as his own ally, yet, at the same time, countenances and tolerates the most horrible atrocities." Mr. Baker said Germany had permitted the bodies of women and children to float to nameless graves "in order to so terrify mankind it would not dare resist them," and continued: "The national conscience of Germany accepts assassination on a whole-sale plan as a substitute for the legitimate methods of warfare. The tragedy of the Lusitania was approved by the conscience of the German people. I thank God daily no one in this country is glad we are in the war for what we may get out of it in a material way. I have no doubt of the outcome of this war. It would be irreligious to doubt it. It may be long or short, but civilization will win, and the result will not be a taking away from some one of something that is his, but a donation of new liberty and new opportunity."

Through the mistake of "one of the 700 of the younger Ordnance officers who have been assigned to duty in that department" thirty men of the National Army were sent to Raritan, N.J., on Dec. 20, on the understanding by the officer that an ordnance base existed there. The men were taken care of by the residents of Raritan and an officer was sent on the following day to conduct the men to Camp Upton. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey interrupted the testimony of Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, at the Senate Military Affairs Committee inquiry on Dec. 31 long enough to inquire into this matter. General Crozier explained that the young officer mentioned above did not discriminate between Metuchen on the Raritan River, where the work on the base actually has begun, and the town of Raritan itself. The base, General Crozier explained, is to occupy some 2,000 acres. No more troops will be sent there until the barracks are ready. The correspondent of the New York World at New Brunswick, N.J., reported on Dec. 29 that the Raritan Ordnance Base was building at a hamlet called Bonhampton, near Raritan Township, on the Raritan River, and that the Government construction contracts show that it is to cost a minimum of \$3,000,000, and almost a thousand men are building it. Secretary Baker had the matter thoroughly investigated in the Ordnance Department for the purpose of ascertaining who was responsible for this blunder. The young officer in charge of the papers and who made the mistake was located and was admonished. The name of the officer was not made public by the Secretary of War.

German artillerymen have not been able, in spite of all their efforts, to invent a field gun which in any way approaches the French field gun in accuracy of aim or rapidity of fire, writes the Associated Press correspondent at the French front. Since the beginning of the war, however, they have greatly improved the 3-inch gun, and have increased its range by extending the length of the tube and fixing it on a 4-inch howitzer gun-carriage, which gives it an extreme carrying distance of nearly six miles. Its most effective range is still only between two and a half and three and three-quarters miles. In making these improvements the German gunners have decreased the efficiency of the field gun at the shorter ranges, since the longer barrel causes the piece to heat more rapidly than the old model did and thus prevents the battery from maintaining quick fire for more than a short period. The shells fired by these guns are of five varieties, each battery being furnished with supplies of all of them for use according to circumstances. The various shells are: The long explosive concussion shell; the long explosive shell with an instantaneous fuse formed of an aluminum bar an inch and a half in length, which is inserted in the end of the projectile just before it is fired and causes the shell to burst at the slightest contact; the ordinary short shell with a delayed time fuse; the ordinary short explosive time-fuse shell; the shrapnel shell. The shells most generally employed are those of the ordinary explosive kind and shrapnel. All shells are now provided with a driving band made of an alloy, as the supply of copper in Germany has become short.

Much interest has been shown in the case of Major Joseph Wheelock, J.A.G.O.R.C., who after having been honorably discharged has asked the War Department for reinstatement. Major Wheelock was detailed as judge advocate general in the Central Department until about Dec. 6. His discharge followed closely his submittal of an opinion in which he made the statement that drafted men who failed to report should be tried in the Federal courts rather than by military court martial.

Writing of "The Expansion of Our Army" in the Yale Review for January, William Addleman Ganoes says that "when little Samuel without his linen ephod stood up in the cold night to inform the Lord that His diminutive servant was attentive, he was in much the same predicament as the American Arm, in the face of a summoning nation upon our entrance in the great war. Slight, inexperienced, unprovided, and unsettled, the frail military child of a commercial people was up and eager for its triple task of organizer, instructor and fighter." The problem and the method of increase in our military establishment is described, and incidentally the writer pays this compliment to the General Staff: "The chaos into which the General Staff was thrown would have bewildered men with less training and honor. They neither balked at responsibility nor shifted the burden. It would have been an easy matter to say to the people: 'All this is your fault because you called us jingolists five years ago when we cried, "Prepare!"' It is exactly what happens when a nation begins learning war after declaring it. We're all in a pretty fix. We will do our best, but you can't blame us if we're slow."

Not at all—not a whimper! Face to face with an incredible labor the General Staff enthusiastically tried to pierce the universe of growing detail. The General Staff did not wait for the smoke to clear, but rather penetrated the blackness to find the determining issues at stake."

Kelly Field No. 2 at South San Antonio, Texas, according to the San Antonio Express of Dec. 20, 1917, is now the largest flying school in the world, and beginning Dec. 20 will be exclusively a flying field. "The ground officers' training school, which formerly operated on Field No. 2, has been moved to Kelly Field No. 1," says the Express. "The building formerly occupied by the non-flying officers' school will be used to accommodate the increased number of flying students, which now totals 300. In all there will be 1,200 men in Kelly Field No. 2 in the flying branch of aviation. Practically all of the flyers formerly training in Field No. 1 have been moved to Field No. 2 in order that the distinction in the work done in those two fields may be as clear as possible. A new building has been built at Kelly Field No. 1 to house the ground officers' training school. It is the largest building on the field, next to the warehouse. In this school all of the administrative officers will be trained. The remainder of the field is devoted to the two training brigades, the supply and the quartermasters' departments. Col. W. D. Chitty, commanding officer at Kelly Field, announced that he had notified the War Department that Kelly Field could take care of a total of 60,000 men."

In a speech made in the French Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 29, Premier Clemenceau said that the vote of the Chamber on the preceding day was a mandate to the government to carry on the war, and he asked the Chamber to give him the means. General Pétain, the commander-in-chief, had asked for a certain number of men to carry on urgently needed work on cantonments behind the line. It was his purpose to detail to this work German prisoners, the Russians who had been fighting in France until the time of the Russian overturn, 40,000 men drawn from the auxiliary forces, and agriculturists in the classes of 1890 and 1891, who would be called back for two months, inasmuch as there could be no farm work in January and February. If the Chamber did not wish to have this work done, the Premier continued, let it say so, and he would go. If the Chamber knew of other resources, let it reveal them, he said. The debate was on the bill authorizing the Government to prepare lists of the men of the class of 1919 preparatory to calling them to the colors.

Fifty Army motor trucks, manned by ninety-two men, commanded by Capt. J. D. K. Loach, 20th U.S. Engrs., left Buffalo on Jan. 1 bound for New York city. For a week Captain Loach and his men have been at the plant where the machines were built, learning their mechanism and how to operate them. Before starting, the engineers were supplied with woolen helmets, wristlets and other comforts for the journey by the Buffalo Red Cross. To attack the snowdrifts that may be encountered the first truck of the train is fitted with a snow plough. The train of twenty-nine Packard trucks which left Detroit on Dec. 14 arrived at Baltimore on Dec. 28, making on an average fifty miles a day, exclusive of the three days and a half when they did not travel. The truck pilots, accompanied by Captain Bronson, Lieutenant Ward and Lieut. C. A. Riley as medical officer, returned to Detroit on Dec. 29 to bring East another train of trucks. According to a dispatch from Detroit on Dec. 30 six more U.S. Army truck trains, each consisting of thirty Packards, will leave that city in a few days en route to the Atlantic seaboard.

Rifle shooting was adopted as an intercollegiate sport by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which finished its annual convention at the Hotel Astor in New York city on Dec. 29. Prof. W. P. Reeves, of Kenyon College, proposed the measure as an adjunct to the military training which is now being taken up by nearly all the colleges in the country. Grenade throwing and bayonet fighting are other branches which may be added to the wartime program of sports among the colleges. Grenade throwing has already been adopted by the colleges on the Pacific coast. Capt. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S.A., who coached the West Point football eleven last fall, was elected to the football rules committee in place of Capt. G. H. Francke, U.S.A., who is now in active service. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., who presided at the meetings of the association, was re-elected president for 1918. He read letters from Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels, emphasizing the need of college athletics and urging their continuance.

Revising the action of a court-martial at Camp Dix, Brig. Gen. John S. Mallory, N.A., on Dec. 29 ordered the transfer of Rudolph J. Vrana, of North Bergen, N.J., to special duty with the 153d Training Brigade, in which are twenty other men whose objections to military service have brought them into conflict with their officers. Vrana was condemned to death by court-martial when he refused to obey orders. General Mallory set aside the sentence as excessive, saying: "This soldier is advised to reflect on the sentence adjudged by the court and to desist from the attitude which places his own views above the law and which, if persisted in, must lead to disaster and grief for himself and family and injury to the cause he supports." Lieut. Col. W. C. Thompson, Chief of Staff, said that further action in regard to Vrana and the other objectors would wait until he had been given time for reflection. Vrana was said to have reaffirmed his belief in Socialistic doctrines and announced his refusal to fight or wear a uniform.

The Fifth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 7, 8 and 9, 1918, will have as its special theme "The Part of Foreign Trade in Winning the War." James A. Farrel, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in issuing the formal call for the convention, says: "American participation in the war against Germany has laid a new obligation upon the foreign trade enterprise of the United States, and at the same time presented it a new opportunity. The war has added importance to the maintenance and development of foreign trade. It has made clear and paramount the element of national service. It is our duty, as never before, to see to it that the flow of overseas commerce proceeds with uninterrupted regularity and in the largest possible volume."

COMPOSITION OF OUR ARMY.

Transfer of Enlisted Men from One Branch to Another.

The Adjutant-General of the Army submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General certain questions as to the transfer of enlisted men from one branch of the Army to another. An opinion was asked, in effect, upon the following questions:

(a) Whether members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps (in this case the Signal section thereof) can be transferred to the Regular Army.

(b) Is there a distinction between transferring them to the Regular Army and assigning them to duty there-with?

A very interesting reply has recently been made public, prepared by Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U. S. A., Acting Judge-Advocate-General, which is of especial importance, as it gives a very complete discussion of the question of the general relations which the several forces of our military establishment bear to each other. It is as follows:

"In your submission you show the great desirability, from the administrative and military viewpoint, of establishing the rule, if such can be established under law, that members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be transferred to the other forces composing the Army of the United States, in such a sense, and thereby to be distinguished from mere assignment, as to become a part of and incorporated into such forces.

"And in a separate submission by the Chief of the Militia Bureau my opinion has been asked, (c) Whether authority of law exists for the transfer of enlisted men of the Regular Army to organizations of the National Guard drafted into Federal service, and vice versa. And in still another submission you have asked my opinion, (d) Whether or not there is authority of law for the transfer of enlisted men not members of training cadres from the National Army to the Regular Army; the word 'transfer' presumably being used in all cases in the sense above indicated. In view of the several submissions, it is incumbent upon me to consider the question of transfer of enlisted men in its application to all the forces, and, besides, it will be necessary, in order to dispose of the question before me, to give consideration to the general relations which these several forces bear to one another.

The Army as at Present Authorized.

"2. The Army, as at present authorized, consists of (1) the Regular Army, (2) the National Guard and National Guard Reserves drafted into the Army, (3) the First Additional Force, commonly known and hereafter referred to as the National Army; (4) the Second Additional Force provided for, which might well be designated as the Second National Army; (5) the Recruit Training Units in addition to and for each of the above forces, (6) Ammunition Batteries, Battalions and Artillery Parks, (7) what may be familiarly known as the Roosevelt Division, which, in view of the Executive attitude, may be omitted from further consideration, (8) Special and Technical troops, and (9) still some other forces which will be reserved for special consideration.

"It may be well to observe that the first three components are those which in fact absorb most of our attention in an administrative way, but in the eyes of the law and for present purposes the other components enumerated are upon the same legal plane with them. Their relation, one to another, whether they are independent and different elements directed to a common purpose, or more or less homogeneous components of a common whole, is involved not only in the special questions, but is already of large general administrative import and may reasonably be expected to become immeasurably more so with the progress of the war. Administrative convenience and military efficiency will be served, or inconvenience and inefficiency suffered, by the view taken of that relation.

No Separate and Independent Forces.

"3. It must be admitted in the beginning that the National Army Act itself, by its form and structure, gives a suggestion of the absolute independence of each of these several components. And it must also be admitted that the existing administrative conception of these several forces is one of independence, at least to such a degree as would probably suggest a negation upon such transfers. In my opinion, however, such an absolute independence is not required to be maintained by the law and can be maintained only with injury to the service.

"This is no time for small or timid things. Success in the realm of force is prejudiced by philosophic distinctions and legal niceties. As legal adviser to the Army and as an officer thereof, I discard, as the law permits me and military efficiency requires me to discard, the theory of separate and independent forces. Such a theory can be adhered to only with injury to fighting efficiency. Military elements besides the bravery and skill of officers and men are necessary to victory. Scientific organization and efficient administration of an army are indispensable. Battles can hardly be won with forces which are regarded as heterogeneous, but only so because of customary conception or legal formality. Administration should proceed boldly along broad lines to sustain our fighting forces with unity of organization and unity of administration as well as of purpose, if we are to succeed against an enemy who has demonstrated his thoroughness in that field.

"4. This Department must see the Army of the United States as a whole. By the declaration of war, the President is directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and all the resources of this Government to carry on the war. There is, speaking in the fundamentals of law and fact, but one army in this country—the Army of the United States. It consists, it is true, of a half-score of components. It consists of all those components specified and enumerated in Section 1 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and in addition, all those other components enumerated in the National Army Act of May 13, 1917—the Organic Acts providing the Army of the United States with which we are to fight this war. There is no one element of this Army that is more truly of the Army, either in law or fact, than another. All elements are a necessary part of the Army and all are objects of highest concern. Staff administration is no less important than line training. The Army is a special empire in which the bureaus of this Department (see Section 3, National Defense Act, June 3, 1917), the man on the fighting line, the line, the staff, tactical organizations, and the agencies that supply them, are all essential constituents. All the components then enumerated in the two Acts above

mentioned and all the various subdivisions of those components constitute the Army of the United States under the single command of the constitutional commander-in-chief and all existing for a single purpose.

"The fact that some of the forces constituting the Army are raised in one way and some in another concerns only the method of establishing the military relation without affecting the obligation of the individual as a soldier or the relation of the force to the Army itself or its subjection to the constitutional powers of the commander-in-chief. They are all one Army.

Legislative and Executive Power Over Army.

"5. Of course, the power of the commander-in-chief over the Army is not absolute, but has to be considered in connection with the power of Congress to raise and support armies and to make rules and regulations for the government thereof. The legislative and executive power over the Army cannot be said to be confined each to a well-defined and distinctive domain. In their operations upon some military subjects the two powers may in a sense be said to be supplementary. The two must be construed together and neither given such a broad interpretation as to limit the efficient operation of the other. Doubtless the constitutional power of the commander-in-chief finds some limitation in the legislative power to raise and govern, and in the same way the latter power does not exist absolutely unrestrained by the former. However, in the very nature of the case and inasmuch as the President is the commander-in-chief and is charged with waging to a successful conclusion the war which Congress declares, the rule of construction leans in matters military in time of war to sustaining the executive as against the legislative power. No limitation will be placed upon the power of the commander-in-chief by mere implications of statute. The power of command in a proper sense Congress cannot affect at all, although the scope of that power necessarily finds limitation in the legislative power of organization and government. Powers of the commander-in-chief must be liberally construed, and so should be the powers conferred upon him by Congress in matters affecting the organization and administration of the Army. It is vital that the executive power over matters military in time of war should be exercised liberally and with assurance. A due regard for these general principles is necessary to a solution of the present question and a multitude of others concerning military administration in time of war.

"6. The transfer of the enlisted personnel from one component force to another of the Army involves the authority of the constitutional power of the commander-in-chief. Assuming that such transfers also inherently involve the legislative power of organization or government, they are nevertheless permissible unless clearly prohibited by statute. This in my judgment the statute does not do. I have already said that the sense of independence and distinction of these several forces flows rather from the structure than from the substance of the National Army Act. That sense of distinctiveness is, as I see it, largely born of the fact that the statute entered upon a serial enumeration of the seven forces provided for therein. It is not intrinsic or inherent. It may not be within the power of the President so to amalgamate the components as altogether to destroy all identity, but I do say that the component forces are not so distinct as to preclude the taking of enlisted elements of one force and incorporating them into another. The power of the Commander-in-Chief is not so restrained by the language of the law, by the intrinsic character of the several forces, or by the inherent character of the obligations of the enlisted personnel of the several forces.

All Equally Soldiers in Our Army.

"Not only is there nothing in the language of the act establishing the forces, but there is nothing inhering in the obligation of the member of any one force that is not to be found in the other with certain minor unsubstantial exceptions. The mere method whereby a man enters the service has no effect upon the obligations which inhere in his status after admission. The obligations of a man volunteering for service in the Regular Army differs in no sense from those of a man drafted in the Regular Army. The obligations of a man drafted in the Regular Army are the same as those of one drafted into organizations originally composed of members of the National Guard. The obligations of a man volunteering or drafted into either the Regular Army or National Guard differ in no respect from the obligations of a man drafted in the National Army or second National Army or any other force authorized by the act. The obligations are the same in all cases. All equally are soldiers in the Army of the United States. All persons drafted into the service of the United States are subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army so far as such laws and regulations are applicable. (Sec. 2, National Army Act.) All the additional forces herein provided for shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as the Regular Army (Sec. 10, National Army Act), and all are equally subject to military law.

"Formerly it was otherwise. Formerly a distinction was established by law in the matter of the maintenance of discipline, and the administration of military justice between the Regular Army and all other forces, and an officer of the Regular Army, for instance, was forbidden to sit upon the trial of a member of any other force. (Article 77 of the old Articles.) Under that Article an enlisted man of a force other than the Regular Army had the absolute and unwaivable right not to be tried by officers of the Regular Army inasmuch as it was thought that they were likely to maintain views of discipline which could be applied to the unprofessional soldier only with injustice to him. The whole tendency of modern legislation, however, has been away from such a distinction, and it has now been abolished. To be sure, certain distinctions in the official personnel are yet preserved, but they are distinctions not of obligation but simply of rank and prerogative. (See the 118th A. of W.)

Men May Be Transferred.

"Since the rights, duties, and obligations of the men of all forces are substantially, if not absolutely, the same, it follows the men may be transferred from one force to another without the infringement of any legal right or principle, unless such transfer be inhibited by the statute, and I find no such inhibition.

"7. I am aware that there are expressions of this office that look contrariwise. I do not say that an opposite view to that here taken does not find reasonable support in the statute. In view of the fundamental power of the President, the substantial legal homogeneity of the several forces, the military efficiency, and the simplicity of administration that must result from a proper regard for that homogeneity, I cannot

permit such language as is found in the statute to lead me to a different conclusion from that here expressed. Indeed, the chief argument to the contrary is based upon the inference that flows from the expression of the statute in section 2 of the National Army Act, where, after it has provided that certain forces enumerated may be raised and maintained, either by voluntary enlistment or draft, and that the other forces are to be raised by selective draft exclusively, it is provided—

"This provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces."

I do not regard this expression of statute as a limitation, but rather as a grant. According to my view, transfer of individuals has always been permitted and is still permissible, but transfer of entire organizations from one force to another is not. The purpose of this provision, therefore, was not to limit the executive power of transferring individuals from force to force, but rather to permit the transfer of bodies, large numbers of individuals. It has also been said that the view here taken is opposed by the inferences that flow from—

"The first proviso to section 7, which is as follows—

"That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this Act shall, as far as practicable, be grouped into units by states and the political subdivisions of the same."

And the concluding sentence of section 2—

"Organizations of the forces herein provided for, except the Regular Army and the divisions authorized in the Seventh paragraph of section one (the Roosevelt division), shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same State or locality."

But these provisions of the statute are not inhibitory, they are but legislative directions which, by their express terms, are to be complied with by the President only in so far as compliance is consistent with military interests.

Status of the Reserves.

"8. There are two other forces to which I have not hereinbefore given consideration: I refer to the Regular Army Reserve and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. (See sections 30 and 55 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.) By the National Army Act the terms of service of all drafted men and all enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which were in force on the date of the approval of this act and which would terminate during the emergency, are for the period of the emergency. By section 31 the President is authorized, not only to assign members of the Reserve as reserves to particular organizations of the Regular Army, but he is also authorized to organize them into units or detachments of any army, corps, or department in such manner as he may prescribe. And by sections 31 and 32 of the National Defense Act he may mobilize the Reserve in time of war in such manner as he may determine, and may thereafter retain it or any part thereof in active service for such period as he may determine the conditions demand. When in the active service they are on a footing in all respects with other troops both as regards rights and obligations. In my judgment, this authority is sufficient to enable the President to cause members of the Regular Army Reserve to be transferred to and incorporated in any of the other forces now authorized.

"There is considerably more doubt about the Enlisted Reserve Corps. I know it has been thought that that corps could not be made to integrate with other forces, but a different view, I think, is maintainable upon proper grounds. In addition to the fundamental reasons which I have hereinbefore mentioned as going to support such a view, the statute itself leaves room for its maintenance. The Enlisted Reserve Corps is 'for military service with' the several staff departments enumerated (sec. 55, National Defense Act). The men are enlisted under rules to be prescribed by the President. They may not only be assigned as reserves to particular organizations of the Regular Army, but they may be organized 'into units or detachments of any army, corps, or department in such manner as the President may prescribe.' In time of war they may be ordered to active service with the Regular Army or may be mustered into service of the United States as volunteers. I think it must also be that they may be required to respond to call for active services in any capacity. From the time they are required so to respond they are subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Army. This Corps, in my judgment, is not to be distinguished from the other in respect of the present questions.

"It may be found that the statutes attach some peculiar rights to the status of a man who has enlisted or been drafted into the Regular Army or has been admitted to some other force, by reason of his status therein, but any such rights as may exist do not inhere in or affect the obligation; they will be personal and follow the man and cannot serve as inhibitions upon a general military use of him.

The Regular the Only Permanent Personnel.

"9. I have discussed the enlisted personnel and have found nothing in their obligations and nothing in their status to militate against the view here adopted. Addressing myself to the official personnel I come to a similar conclusion except as to (1) the officer of the Regular Army and (2) the officer in the Officers' Reserve Corps. All other officers, whether they have been commissioned in the so-called National Guard component, or in the first additional force, which we call the National Army, or shall be commissioned in the second additional force of five hundred thousand men when drafted, or in any one of the other enumerated forces, have in all respects similar status and obligations. The officer of the Regular Army differs from the officers of the other forces in that his status is permanent and there are many distinguishing characteristics based upon that distinctive feature. Officers of the Regular Army constitute the only personnel in the Army of the United States that is permanent; all else is temporary. The statute clearly recognizes this distinction. Regular officers may not be transferred to the other forces, but they may be appointed thereto in the manner prescribed by statute and not otherwise. Officers of the other forces cannot become officers of the Regular Army, except by original appointment as the statute prescribes. There can be no such thing as transfers of regular officers to the other forces or of officers of the other forces to the Regular Army.

Reservist Has Fixed, But Limited, Tenure.

"So, too, the officer of the Reserve Corps is to be distinguished from officers of the other forces in that he has a fixed, limited tenure of office and a specified use. These incidents preclude homogeneity with the

other forces. But the great majority of officers will, of course, belong to the forces other than the Regular Army and the Officers' Reserve Corps, and these officers are in all respects on the same plane and their homogeneity should be recognized.

"There are in the eyes of the law but three kinds of commissioned officers; those of (1) Regular Army; (2) all forces, other than the Regular Army, enumerated in the Selective Service Law; (3) Officers' Reserve Corps. I see no reason why administration should not conform.

But One Army of the United States.

"10. In the light of what I have said, my response to the specific question must be that transfers of enlisted personnel from one force to another, in the sense of absolute incorporation in the force to which transferred, is permissible under the law; and, giving the reasoning the wider application it deserves, it seems to me to require the Department to abolish many of the distinctions which it conceives to exist between and among such forces. I may be permitted to say here, with all deference, that I think the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff might well review the department ruling recently made in respect of the appointment of staff officers in the National Army for duty other than with organizations of that army, a ruling accentuating distinctions, which in my judgment have no basis in law or fact. There is but one Army of the United States, and every organization, bureau, officer, and man in the military service is a part of it.

"S. T. ANSELL,

"Acting Judge-Advocate-General."

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Figures compiled at the office of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and made public on Dec. 29, 1917, show that with more than 900,000 soldiers in training in this country from Sept. 21 to Dec. 14, there were only 1,391 deaths from all causes, an average rate of less than two per 1,000. Among the 202,009 Regulars there were 144 deaths. There were 494 deaths in the 387,233 National Army and 753 deaths in the 327,480 National Guardsmen.

In his report on health conditions in the Canal Zone for the month of October, 1917, Col. Albert E. Truby, M.C., U.S.A., says: "Three cases of typhoid fever were admitted to hospitals, which seemed to have had their origin on the S.S. Advance during the trip from New York, Sept. 22 to Oct. 2, 1917. These cases were sick when they arrived, or took sick within a few days afterwards. The ship was carefully inspected and all members of the steward's department were examined to determine whether or not they were typhoid carriers; no carriers were found, but the dishwashing facilities of the ship are totally inadequate, and recommendations have been made to correct this condition."

The detailed report on health conditions at National Guard and National Army Camps in the United States for the week ending Dec. 21, 1917, is as follows:

National Guard: Measles has continued to spread in the camps of the 34th, 35th and 40th Divisions. In other divisions of the National Guard the number of new cases of this disease is small. Many new cases of pneumonia are still being reported from the 31st and 36th Divisions, in which measles has recently prevailed. Pneumonia has increased in the 34th and 40th Divisions. In all other divisions the rates for this disease are comparatively low. Meningitis has increased in the 25th Division and has decreased in all other divisions.

National Army: Communicable disease rates are comparatively low in all divisions except the 81st, 82d, 87th, 89th and 90th. Measles has increased in the 82d Division. Large numbers of new cases of this disease are reported in the 87th, 89th and 90th Divisions. Pneumonia rates have generally improved except in the 84th Division, which reports twenty-seven new cases, and the 90th Division, which reports eighty new cases. In the latter division most of the cases have followed measles. The number of new cases of meningitis reported has been small in all divisions except the 81st and 87th Divisions. The former reported thirty-seven new cases and the latter eight new cases. The outbreak of scarlet fever in the 87th Division still continues. In a number of divisions in both the National Guard and the National Army a large number of cases of mumps are reported.

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States was, for the last day covered by the report, 47.8 per thousand; (48.6 on Dec. 14); the admission rate for disease during the week, 31.1 per thousand; (32.6 for the preceding week); the non-effective rate for the National Army was 41.8 per thousand; (40.4 the preceding week); the admission rate for disease, 34.2 per thousand; (34.7 for the preceding week).

In a leading editorial on "The Health of the Troops" the New York Medical Journal says of the recent series of reports by General Gorgas: "While the health of the troops is committed to the care of the Surgeon General, there are many factors bearing upon their health which are outside of his control. The housing, the clothing, the supply of potable water, and the sewerage are all important factors in the health of the men in the camps and cantonments. In none of these has the Surgeon General any final authority. It is his province, however, to comment upon and make recommendations regarding these points in the welfare of the men. In a series of reports made by him to the Secretary of War between Nov. 29 and Dec. 17 Surgeon General Gorgas has set forth clearly a number of unfavorable conditions which are responsible for an undue proportion of certain diseases among the troops. The publication of these reports by the Secretary of War will undoubtedly be followed by an investigation and by amelioration of the conditions complained of. It is most regrettable that such conditions should have been permitted to exist. It is no reflection upon the Medical Department that they have existed, for that department has issued warnings in advance of the dangers incident to the mobilization of large masses of men, and the Surgeon General has been prompt and frank in his exposure of the conditions affecting the health of the troops. The Medical Department can do no more."

Col. Daniel J. Carr, U.S.A., commander of the Signal Corps of the Northeastern Department, has received orders to secure 4,300 carrier pigeons, to be trained and cared for until they shall be required for the use of the Signal service abroad. The work of accumulating this number of birds of satisfactory pedigree, that meet the

requirements of the specifications, will require the service of several experts for a number of weeks.

U.S. DESTROYERS CAPTURE U-BOAT.

The full official details regarding the sinking of a German submarine on Nov. 24 last in foreign waters, and the capture of its crew, by the U.S. destroyers Fanning and Nicholson, were made public on Dec. 29. In energy, keen perception, and all other requisites that make up the ideal sailor, the officers and men of the two destroyers maintained fully the best traditions of the U.S. Navy. They were commended by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces and by Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N. The statement issued by Secretary Daniels says that at about 4:10 p.m., while escorting a convoy, the lookout of the Fanning sighted a periscope about a foot above water some distance off the port bow, visible for only a few seconds. The destroyer immediately headed for the spot and three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge.

The Nicholson was speeded to the position of the submarine, which appeared to be headed toward a merchant vessel in the convoy, and dropped another depth charge. At that moment the conning tower of the U-boat came to the surface between the Nicholson and the convoy; the Nicholson fired three shots from her stern gun. The bow of the submarine came up rapidly. She was down by the stern but righted herself and seemed to increase her speed.

As the Nicholson cleared the Fanning headed for the U-boat, firing from the bow gun. After the third shot the crew of the submarine all came on deck and held up their hands. The submarine surrendered at 4:28 p.m. The Fanning approached to pick up the prisoners, both destroyers keeping their batteries trained on the boat. A line was got to the submarine, but in a few minutes she sank; the crew of the U-boat jumped into the water and swam to the Fanning. Although all wore life preservers, a number were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. One man was in such condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elzer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Connor jumped overboard after this man and passed a line under his arms. When he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. After being taken on board the prisoners had hot coffee and sandwiches. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them warm coats and heavy clothing.

The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth. The submarine bore no number nor distinguishing marks. She was identified by life belts.

The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats, the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial service over the body of the dead German sailor and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

In his report the commander of the Fanning praises the conduct of his officers and crew, and gives particular credit to Lieut. Walter O. Henry, officer of the deck, and to Coxswain D. D. Loomis, who sighted the periscope. He also commends Chief Pharmacist's Mate E. Harwell and Coxswain F. G. Connor, who jumped overboard to save the drowning Germans.

The British commander in chief, under whom the destroyers were operating, said this in his report to the British Admiralty: "The whole affair reflects credit on the disciplining and training of the United States flotilla," and added that the incident showed the Fanning is a man-of-war in the best sense of the term, well disciplined and organized and ready for immediate action. He also praised her commander, Lieut. A. S. Carpenter, and commends Lieut. W. O. Henry, Coxswain D. D. Loomis, Chief Pharmacist's Mate E. Harwell and Coxswain F. G. Connor. The British Admiral also commended the prompt action of the Nicholson, which he says completed the success of its sister ship. The Nicholson was commanded by Lieut. G. H. Fort. The British Admiralty sent a telegram to the commander in chief directing him to express to the commanding officer, officers and men of the Fanning its high appreciation of their successful action against enemy submarines.

Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American forces operating in European waters, commended the officers and men of the Fanning and Nicholson. Coxswain Loomis was advanced to the next higher rating in recognition of his vigilance in sighting the periscope.

Lieut. Arthur S. Carpenter, commander of the Fanning, was born in New Jersey Oct. 24, 1884, and is a son of Mrs. John Neilson Carpenter, of New Brunswick, N.J. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1908, and has been in command of the Fanning since last February. He married Miss Helena Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Neilson, of New Brunswick.

Lieut. George H. Fort, the executive officer of the Nicholson, was born in Georgia, Aug. 23, 1891, and was appointed to Annapolis July 1, 1908. He was assigned to the Fanning in August, 1911.

Lieut. Walter O. Henry was born in Tennessee Aug. 16, 1892, and was appointed to Annapolis June 29, 1909.

Concerning the notable dedication of the recently completed Y.M.C.A. building at Fort Clark, Texas, Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 14th Cav., Del Rio, Texas, sends us the following: "It was a great occasion. Major Gen. John W. Ruekman, Department Commander, presided at the exercises and made an instructive and cordial address. The post commander, Frederick R. Day, also spoke with enthusiasm, as did others, over the happy completion of this enterprise which means so much to the enlisted men, who furnished, for the most part, the labor of construction. The citizens of Kinney county contributed towards the expense of the plant the sum of \$1,000, the money being raised by Mr. Nels Petersen, a prominent merchant of Brackettville, whose personal subscription amounted to some hundreds of

dollars. After sixty-five years Fort Clark has something to offer the soldiers."

ARMS PURCHASE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In connection with the present investigation by Congress of the War Department methods of contracting for supplies for the Army, it is interesting to turn to the records of what was said by Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., in the Civil War period, regarding the purchase of small arms. General Ripley, in response to a resolution by the House of Dec. 23, 1861, transmitted various correspondence in relation to the matter to the Secretary of War. In one letter dated June 11, 1861, General Ripley said:

"A great evil now specially prevalent in regard to arms for the military service is the vast variety of new inventions, each having, of course, its advocates, insisting upon the superiority of his favorite arm over all others, and urging its adoption by the Government. The influence thus exercised has already introduced into the Service many kinds and calibers of arms; some, in my opinion, unfit for use as military weapons, and none as good as the United States musket, producing confusion in the manufacture, the issue, and the use of ammunition, and very injurious to the efficiency of troops. This evil can only be stopped by positively refusing to answer any requisitions for, or propositions to sell, new and untried arms, and steadily adhering to the rule of uniformity of arms for all troops of the same kind, such as Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry.

"It is in my opinion decidedly objectionable to enter into contracts for any other arms than those of the regular United States patterns. Although there are many persons urgent and clamorous for contracts, and ready to promise the delivery of any kind of arms, of any patterns, and short time, I know of none, and I do not believe there are any, who have the requisite machinery, tools and fixtures for making such arms, and but few who can prepare them in less than one year's time.

"Even Mr. Colt, who has the most complete private armory in the United States or, probably, elsewhere, and greater means and facilities for commencing the fabrication of the Government pattern arms than anyone else, states that it will require six months for him to make the first delivery. All who seek these contracts want orders for large quantities of arms, which I consider it certain they will not be able to deliver under many years' time, not probably until the present demand for them is over. The Government, however, will be bound to take and pay for all these arms. The best and only proper course to pursue in this matter is, in my opinion, to make no contract now for more than 25,000 arms, with a stringent condition in regard to the time of delivery—I should say an entire forfeiture of the contract. In this way the ability of each contractor to meet his engagements, both as regards time and quality of his work, will be ascertained, when additional contracts may be given to those who prove themselves worthy of receiving them, and the Government will thus obtain arms without disappointment and without involving itself in unnecessary liabilities.

"Arms obtained for the Government by private contract have invariably cost more than the Government can manufacture the same kind of arms for at the national armories.

"It only by the same system of rigid inspection, and by constant vigilance in keeping every part to the full standard of excellence of the national armories, that arms of equal quality with those manufactured there can be obtained from private contractors. But even this strict inspection and vigilance can only assure us positively of the quality of workmanship, shape and finish of the different parts of the arms, and we cannot be as certain of the quality of the material as of that which we select, after strict examination and test, for use at the Government armories. There can be motive for procuring any but the best materials at Government works; whereas individuals have the inducements of increased profits to buy the cheapest articles that will suffice to escape condemnation when made into finished arms."

76th DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

The new soldiers' clubhouse for enlisted men of the 76th Division, National Army, at Camp Devens, Mass., erected by the War Work Community Service on West Street in Ayer, was dedicated on Dec. 29. Brig. Gen. William Weigel, acting commander of the 76th Division, and the members of his staff were guests at the opening. Gen. Weigel spoke. The new clubhouse was constructed and furnished at the cost of about \$34,000.

Col. Applin, of the British Military Commission, now in this country, spoke to the officers of the cantonment on Dec. 28 and 29, on machine guns and their tactical employment. He also spoke to the officers and sergeants of the camp on drilling and discipline. Some 40 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert on Dec. 30 for the soldiers in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

The Third Officers' Training School is scheduled to begin Jan. 5, and approximately 750 men will attend, of which number 250 will be from the various New England colleges and the remainder from the enlisted personnel of this division. First Lieut. Miles E. Langley, recently attached to the 301st Field Artillery, has been made adjutant of the School of Fire for the Artillery Brigade. The new free public library of this cantonment was informally opened on Dec. 23. Mr. I. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston, a member of the National Committee on Camp Libraries, attended the dedication. This building takes the place of the old temporary library here, and is a great improvement. Mr. John A. Lowe, of the Massachusetts Free Public Library, is librarian.

Capt. John W. Baker, attached to the 303d Infantry, has been detailed as assistant range officer, in place of First Lieut. Edwin E. Hickey, 303d Infantry, who has been relieved.

Under the management of Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Jr., brigade athletic officer, a schedule of basketball games has been arranged to be run off among all the companies of the Depot Brigade.

College men in the national service are constituting an important and growing part of the Army and Navy personnel. Many of them are holding commissions, and already promotion is becoming rapid. Some day there will undoubtedly be published some sort of permanent record of such contributions by American colleges to

the great war of liberty. As information bearing upon this must necessarily be sought from the various colleges themselves—many of which are already planning the publication of their honor rolls—it would be wise for every man in the Service to be sure that his college registrar is informed regarding him. It is suggested therefore that every college man send word at once to his alma mater, stating the date of his enlistment, the commission held and such other information as to movements, activities, etc., as many contribute to this end.

GENERAL CROZIER TESTIFIES AGAIN.

Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that is investigating our war preparations, for the second time, on December 31, to make answer to those who have criticized his conduct of the Ordnance Department, and to reply to the charges of "official and personal prejudice" may by Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A., in connection with the refusal of the Ordnance Department to accept the Lewis gun. The most important facts brought out by General Crozier, in answer to the charges that he had been negligent in not ordering artillery in the United States, but had leaned on Great Britain and France for his supply, were found in a letter from Audré Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, and a cablegram from Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., who was then abroad.

The Tardieu letter, written to General Crozier last August, read: "I beg to inform you that I have received a cable from my Government stating that, at the request of General Pershing, the French Government have proposed the sale of forty-eight 155 mm. guns of Filleux type. These guns will be delivered at the rate of one battalion (12 guns) per month for each month from September to December. It will be possible to continue deliveries at the same rate after January 1, 1918, and probably to increase this proportion. I note from verbal proposition received that your Government will be in a position to supply the necessary tractors."

General Bliss's cablegram of December 6, 1917, read: "Representatives of France and England state that their production of artillery is now established on so large a scale that they are able to equip completely all American divisions as they arrive in France during the year 1918 with the best make of British and French guns and howitzers. With a view, first, to expedite and facilitate equipment of the American Armies in France, and second, to securing maximum ultimate development of the munition supply with minimum strain upon available tonnage, the representatives of Great Britain and France propose that the American artillery be supplied during 1918, and as long after as may be found convenient."

Unlike all preceding witnesses at these hearings, General Crozier was sworn, a proceeding that is to be followed hereafter. He read a prepared statement incorporating not only the above documents in it, but also an extract from a press statement given out by Mr. Tardieu last July concerning the ability of France to supply us with artillery, and many recommendations for ordnance equipment he had submitted to Congress from 1906 to 1916. One of his instances, in this connection, showed that a request for \$1,200,000 had been cut to \$310,000 by Congress, and he stated that no appropriation as large as a million dollars had been authorized from the time of the Spanish-American War until 1916.

The Lewis Gun Controversy.

Taking up the matter of the Lewis gun controversy, General Crozier defended himself against the charge of prejudice against this weapon. While admitting that a test held at Flattsburg by General Wood in 1916 resulted in a favorable report on the Lewis gun, General Crozier stated he could not accept the conclusions of that board because he believed them to be incorrect. He said the Lewis gun was fired by factory employees, while the Benet-Mercier gun, tested at the same time, was operated by enlisted men. General Crozier said that so far as he could prevent, none of the Lewis guns would be sent to the trenches, because he did not believe them to be the equal of other machine guns used in trench warfare. He thought the Lewis gun was in many respects well suited to aeroplane use.

The portable character of the Browning gun had caused it to be selected as the standard light machine gun. The witness said the Lewis gun, in conjunction with the Vickers gun, was being used largely for aeroplanes on the advice of General Pershing. He said the number of Lewis guns contemplated to be used in France would require continuous manufacture of this type for some time to come. A report last January from the Army School of Musketry, stating that the Lewis gun "as at present developed is not a satisfactory arm" also was read as a part of the statement.

General Crozier declared that the check of \$10,839 presented to the Government by Colonel Lewis, representing his share of profits from the final sale of guns to the Government, was returned, lest the Savage Arms Company be thought to have influenced the Ordnance Department in the selection of Lewis guns. The correspondence showed that the check was finally accepted by the Treasury Department, but without any expression of thanks to the giver.

Answering charges that prejudice had kept the Lewis gun out of American equipment, General Crozier gave records of the Department. The first offer, to his knowledge, was received May 2, 1912, when the Automatic Arms Company asked for a special test. The correspondence showed that the Ordnance Board offered a regular test with ammunition furnished by the Government. No test followed, but on March 5, 1913, another Lewis gun was offered for a test, which was held at the Springfield Arsenal. The Vickers was adopted, however, because the Board's report showed the Lewis gun jammed 206 times, had thirty-five parts broken, and fifteen parts required replacement, while the Vickers gun jammed only twenty-three times and had no parts broken. The Board held the Lewis gun inferior to the Vickers or Benet-Mercier. No other Lewis gun, General Crozier said, was submitted for a test until April 1, 1916. The War Department previously asked for a Lewis gun to test, but the Savage Arms Company stated none was available. In the tests of April, 1916, General Crozier said the manufacturers withdrew the gun because it was said it was not in condition.

Not all the boards formed to test machine guns, General Crozier pointed out, were subject to his jurisdiction. The board in April, 1916, found the Lewis gun had many desirable features, and offered to again test it when perfected. He produced a letter from Pres-

ident A. E. Borie, of the Savage Arms Company, stating that the board's action had been "entirely impartial." In the summer of 1916, General Crozier said, on his own initiative and without funds having been appropriated, he bought 350 Lewis guns for use with British ammunition on the Mexican border. Letters were produced from officers having charge of the guns criticising the Lewis gun adversely.

Senator Hitchcock said: "I think up to the declaration of war your course was a wise one as to the Lewis gun, as it had not met the Army tests. But after the outbreak of the war, why didn't you order enormous quantities?"

General Crozier replied that last April, anticipating the official tests in May, he had ordered 1,300 Lewis guns, and also ordered many Vickers guns. "No matter what we could have done," he continued, "factories could not have produced enough to relieve us from some dependence on the French."

Senator Hitchcock asked why Lewis guns were not used until the Brownings were ready, and General Crozier said General Pershing wanted the Vickers for ground work and had made an "unprecedented" demand for Lewis guns for aerial work. In conference with the War College and other heads it was decided to use Lewis guns exclusively for the aviation service, and the Hotchkiss and French guns for ground work until the Brownings were ready. He added: "The situation was not such as to call on us to get every kind of machine gun we could get."

Senator McKellar asked when all forces could be fully equipped with machine guns.

"I don't think it could be promised before the first of July," General Crozier replied. He stated that 7,500 machine guns are available for training purposes in this country.

"What's going to happen?" asked Senator Weeks, "if the Browning gun, which has not been tested for field service, does not work?"

The witness replied that the anticipated supply would then be much reduced, and the larger dependence would have to be placed on the Hotchkiss.

Rifle and Ammunition Supply.

Senator Wadsworth inquired into equipment at Camp Funston, saying he understood 3,000 rounds of 3-inch ammunition had been sent there for use in a few 3.2-inch guns borrowed from Fort Riley, the only field artillery in the camp.

"I think the Regular Army and National Guard," General Crozier said, "will be completely equipped with Springfield rifles within a month, unless new organizations are unexpectedly created." The National Army, he continued, will use Enfield rifles.

There was some delay, General Crozier said, in making adjustments of machinery in American factories to change artillery ammunition from the American to French type so that it could be used in French heavy guns lent to General Pershing. Telling of difficulty in getting tool for making high explosives, he said much success with substitutes had been attained. All powder plants in the United States are being used to their full capacity, the General said, and in addition the department has started erecting a Government powder plant with a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds a day. An offer by the Du Pont interests to erect and operate a new plant at Government expense was not accepted. "If the Du Ponts were not running at full by Secretary Baker.

(Continued on page 704.)

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Dec. 28-Jan. 3.)

GERMANS HARASSING THE BRITISH LINES.

The Germans have turned their attention during the past week largely upon the British portion of the western front. Without developing any offensive proportionate to those carried on by the armies under Haig during the past season, they have executed local attacks and bombardments intended primarily to yield local advantages. These have led to severe fighting in restricted portions of the front, particularly southwest of Cambrai, but also in the Lens and Ypres areas.

The German operations in the Cambrai region commenced with an artillery bombardment on Dec. 28, covering several miles of the British front south of the Arras-Cambrai road. This stretch included the vulnerable southern part of the Cambrai salient, where the enemy executed his successful counter-stroke after Byng's advance of last November. Broken in at that time Byng's front lost the advantage of the natural defenses that it possessed and has since shown signs of weakness in the course of the feeling out that the enemy was, from time to time, prosecuted. The front from the north of La Vacquerie to a point south of Marcoing followed the line of a height referred to in the British reports as Welsh Ridge. It was apparently the enemy's purpose to take this ridge by attack on the front and flanks; a move which would have made Marcoing untenable and secured advanced artillery position for the preparations of a farther German offensive.

The shelling of Welsh Ridge continued for two days. On Dec. 30 the enemy advanced at dawn upon a two-mile front. The attack resulted variously in different portions of the engaged line. In the center the British positions on the ridge held good. On the British left, toward Marcoing, the attacking parties gained possession of some of the positions, but could not lay a sufficiently strong hold upon them and were present driven out at most points by the vigorous counter-attacks of the British local reserve forces. Only on the right flank, toward La Vacquerie, were the enemy able to seize an extensive part of the positions and establish themselves therein. Here the British counter-action was at first unavailing. A snowstorm added to the difficulties of both sides, but did not check the fighting of the infantry. On Dec. 31, Byng, sending up new reserves, repeated his counter-attacks, and was able to reduce his losses of position materially. Later in the day the Germans attempted to renew their advance and swept back into some of the disputed trenches. This time they were more promptly driven back. Two days of fighting left them but slightly the gainers, and this chiefly on the southern end of the engaged line. Berlin failed to announce any important capture of prisoners, and the ridge forming the enemy's objective remained substantially in British possession.

At the same time that the attack at Cambrai took place, the Germans made a slighter attack similarly prepared by artillery in the vicinity of the Ypres-Staden railroad line, northeast of Ypres, but were repulsed without great difficulty. Other attacks took place before Passchendaele in the same area, and near the Polygon wood. At Lens the German guns became active in the last days of December, and reconnoitering attacks fol-

lowed on New Year's day in which the enemy were met by British parties in the debatable land between the trenches and gained nothing.

Such activities on the adversaries' part at the close of the year, the moment least encouraging to military enterprises, are not to be explained as forming part of the expected new offensive policy of the Germans in the West. No definite beginning of such an offensive has yet been made or is at all sure to be made in the early future. It may be that advantage or knowledge gained during the present stage of the hostilities will influence the larger plans of time to come. This holds true more particularly of the French portion of the front, much more extensive and diverse as to natural features and at the same time less densely and evenly held. We pointed out last week the significance of enemy activity in that direction as a possible preliminary to an offensive on a large scale yet to come. In the case of the British front the moves may be ascribed largely to other motives. Among these the purpose to hold the Germans' opponents pinned to their respective fronts has its part, particularly in view of the recent exertions of the Austrians in Italy and the possibility of the reinforcement of the Italians with further forces from the western front. By distributing blows at selected points, the Germans may hope to keep a great number of opposing troops busy or expectant, and thus to hinder the resting and reconstitution of those troops, natural to the winter season, while gaining leisure for the resting of the German forces, few of which are actually engaged at any one moment. In relation to the reported German peace efforts, it is furthermore important to the enemy that he give an impression of military vigor and progress, both at home and abroad. Thus far the British and French have displayed an intention to let the German command make what it can of this policy of defensive offense rather than vie in efforts where the hindrances of the season discourage the hope of any gain of direct value.

On the French front the Germans continued their harassing and reconnoitering tactics restricting themselves, however, to bombardments, small raids and local surprise attacks for the most part. A surprise attack was repulsed near Craonne. At Veho in Lorraine, the Germans bombarded and attacked. They employed their artillery at various times north of Verdun, on both sides of the River Meuse. At Vauquois in the Argonne and at Bezonvaux, they sent out raiding parties. Artillery fighting took place in the Champagne heights. The French made few efforts to counter against the Germans, save in regard to the artillery, which carried out the policy at certain points of retaliatory shelling of the German lines, where the German guns attempted to disquiet the forces holding the French trenches.

TEUTONS CHECKED IN VENETIA.

Heavy snow has fallen in the mountains of the upper Brenta and Piave River region, where the Austro-German force have prolonged their attempts to gain entrance to the Venetian lowlands during several weeks of unseasonably clement weather. Observers in Italy have looked to the coming of the snow as the natural termination of immediate danger from the north. With its coming the mountain offensive of General von Hoetzendorf came at least to a temporary stop. It is too soon to say whether the Teutons may not have devised means to overcome the snow obstacle. Their rear communications are of a nature to make the obstacle a serious one. Sustenance and munitions have to be transported over as much as twenty miles of territory in which the steepness and fewness of the routes does not readily permit of the establishment of light temporary railways, such as are employed on other fronts. Mountain winds and the uneven surface favor the drifting of snowfalls into the lower areas which the routes naturally follow. It is conceivable that military engineering may triumph over these difficulties, but, on the other hand, it appears possible that the opposite extreme contingency may come about and that the Teutons may have trouble in maintaining or even in feeding the divisions engaged on the Venetian north front. In the present uncertainty of their situation, offensive moves designed to force them back to the northward are in order, and one such operation was indeed carried out, with local success by the French contingent on Mt. Tomba.

The French attacked on Dec. 30, on a limited front but with great vigor and precision. Capturing about 1,400 of the enemy, they occupied his positions in the Mt. Tomba massif, between the villages of Osteria di Monferena and Maranzine. The Teutons failed to execute any serious counter-attack. The operations took place at the very outset of the snowy weather, a fact which gave the French the opportunity to establish themselves in the hours that followed. Seven cannon and sixty machine guns fell into their hands.

Along the Piave from the mountains to the Adriatic, the enemy failed to better his position, and was driven back at one important point, the bridgehead of Zenson. Here the Teutons had maintained a small force, supposedly about 2,000 men, since Nov. 13. Frequently attacked by Italian infantry and constantly subjected to artillery fire they had been restricted to a cramped position which they held with difficulty. On the night of Dec. 31 this force withdrew to the Teutons' side of the stream, after sustaining continued heavy fire and small attacks for five days. An attempt to secure a new foothold on the Italian side failed on Jan. 1 at Intesladura, five miles below Zenson, and ten miles above the river mouth. The enemy attempted to reach the Italian bank in ten vessels, but these were driven off and dispersed by the Italians' fire.

THE RUSSIAN INSURRECTION.

Frequent reports of fighting southern Russia while unauthorized, convey the impression that the Bolshevik or Petrograd government has been losing ground before the combined forces of the Ukrainian and Don Cossack parties. The localities named most recently as scenes of engagements, notably Kursk, Pottava and Ekaterinoslav, lie well to the north of Rostoff where the Bolsheviks recently reported engaging the forces under Kaledines. While only anonymous reports of the insurgents' progress come through by way of Finland and Sweden, a notable absence of further reports from Petrograd, dealing with the rebellion, makes it appear that the Bolshevik authorities have had nothing favorable to divulge of late. Trouble between troops of different sympathies continues on the Russian war front. The Rumanians all reported to have defied the Bolshevik authority and appear to intend making an agreement with the Ukrainian group.

In the Russian Far East, the Chinese in Manchuria, recently reported to have taken possession of Harbin on the Trans-Siberian railroad are said to be making preparations to send a force eastward to occupy Vladivostok. This port, icebound in winter, is not readily approachable at the present season, save by the inland route.

ALLENBY ADVANCES FROM JERUSALEM.

Following last week's advance up the coast from Jaffa, Allenby's force has moved northward from Jerusalem along the axis of the Judean mountain system. On Dec. 28 London reported that the advance had begun, with

an attack upon the Turks along a nine-mile front, and the repulse of a Turkish attack. On several successive days the British moved forward at a rate of two or three miles per day, pressing the enemy gradually back before them, along the Nebulus road. Up to Dec. 1, the advance had yielded about 750 prisoners and had carried the British as far as El Birch, nine and one-half miles above Jerusalem. The British confined their movement to the highland, leaving the Turks for the moment in possession of the deep Jordan valley on their right.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

British casualties reported in December reached a total of 70,527, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 1,045; men, 14,805. Wounded or missing—Officers, 3,342; men, 60,335. Casualties reported from Dec. 26 to 31 were 9,951, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 65; men, 2,050. Wounded or missing—Officers, 238; men, 7,589. The total British casualties for the last six months of 1917 were 521,373, the lowest figure in any one month being 60,373 for August.

The British War Office on Dec. 29 announced that the number of British prisoners held by the enemy, including those in Switzerland, total 46,712. The prisoners include members of the regular army, territorial forces, Royal Navy and naval division, held in the following countries: In Germany, 43,099; in Turkey, 2,290; in Bulgaria, 628, and in Austria 86. There are 2,257 officers and 44,455 men.

The German Admiralty have acknowledged the loss of the submarine which recently sank the old French converted cruiser Chateau Renault in the Mediterranean. The submarine was commanded by Captain Wendland, who, with his crew, was taken prisoner.

A Zeppelin and a seaplane which was accompanying it have been wrecked in the North Sea, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to London, Dec. 29, quoting advices received there from West Jutland. The Zeppelin is said to have fallen in flames to the sea.

The British Admiralty on Dec. 29 announced that three British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk through being struck by torpedoes or hitting a mine off the Dutch coast on the night of Dec. 22, with the loss of thirteen officers and 180 men, during foggy weather.

Some very effective long range shooting by the crew of the British monitor Picton was reported by the correspondent of the London Times from Venice on Nov. 30. He writes: "Three bridges across the lower Piave which the enemy was using for supplying his troops in the delta between the two channels of the river mouth were yesterday destroyed by the British monitor Picton with big-gun fire of remarkable accuracy. The range was 18,000 yards (10½ miles), and the three bridges which were the target lay 200 yards apart. One was a stone bridge, which the Austrians had repaired; the other two were three yards wide. On these slight marks the monitor's guns put five direct hits out of seven shots. The very first shot was on the target, and the pontoon bridges were each hit at either end, one of them being so effectively cut in two that the airplane observer reported that the middle part of it floated away downstream. A shell was also dropped right into the stone bridge. Smaller guns mounted on rafts, which are towed in pairs by launches, are scattered about the waterways nearer to the front."

An air raid by German aviators is thus described in the Italian War Office report of Dec. 29: "Yesterday evening enemy airmen, true to their innate barbarian impulses, which were revived by the defeat they suffered on Dec. 26 at Treviso, bombarded inhabited parts of Treviso, Montebelluno, Castelfranco and Padua, all open cities. In the center of Padua, where the population is densest and the finest monuments numerous, eight bombs were dropped, killing thirteen persons and wounding sixty. There were only six soldiers among the casualties, which, for the most part, were women and children. No monument was damaged. In the other cities there were no casualties and virtually no damage."

"We are now entering upon the third month of the battle for the mastery of Venetia," writes Secretary Baker in his review of the military situation issued Dec. 29. "Since Nov. 9 the enemy has been held up along the Piave. During the past six weeks no really decisive success has been gained by the invaders. They have battered in vain against the staunch resistance of the Italians. Reviewing the situation, it is revealed that the first German successes in Italy far exceeded their most sanguine hopes. When they became deeply involved in the Italian campaign they had no real broad plan of invasion. The local advantages won by Austro-German strategy were expanded from day to day, as barriers which they themselves believed would hold firm, mysteriously gave way. It is evident from the repeated transfer of troops first from the Trentino to the Piave area and later back again to the Trentino, that the enemy was pursuing an opportunist plan of campaign rather than following a well-rounded out and definite strategical operation. An examination of the tactical dispositions of the enemy shows that when he met with a rebuff at one point he immediately shifted the center of attack to another. The Germans are now endeavoring to persuade Russia that they are eager to assist in the task of restoring normal internal conditions in that country. Already the Germans are taking up the work openly in Petrograd. Large numbers of German officers are at large in Russia. The German Embassy building in the Russian capital is being made ready for occupancy."

The British Admiralty announced Jan. 1 that the mine sweeping sloop Arbutus and the armed boarding steamship Orive have sunk, owing to bad weather after having been torpedoed.

Some idea of the valuable work performed by British trawlers in war work may be judged from the official statement that during the year 1917 1,000 trawlers, which were used as mine sweepers around the British Isles, have swept an average of 3,000 square miles daily. During the year they swept up 4,000 German mines.

Eighteen British merchantmen of 1,000 tons or over have been sunk by mine or submarine during the past week, according to the Admiralty statement of Jan. 2. Three merchantmen under 1,000 tons were also sunk. Arrivals for the week were 2,111; sailings, 2,074. The list of sinkings includes two of 1,000 tons or over and three under that tonnage sunk previous to this week. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked numbered eight.

Nine French merchant ships of more than 1,000 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ending Dec. 29. There was no loss of vessels under 1,000 tons or of fishing ships. Two attacks on steamships failed. Enemy submarines during the same week sank one Italian steamship of more than 1,500 tons and one sailing vessel of less than 100 tons. Two steamships which were attacked managed to escape.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Frank B. Jones, U.S. Inf., will be retired from active service Feb. 1, 1918, upon his own application after more than forty-two years' service. He was born in Mississippi Jan. 1, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was assigned to the 18th Infantry. He served as an officer of that command until July 20, 1901, when he was transferred to the 17th Infantry. He was promoted major, 9th Infantry, July 26, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 19th Infantry, Oct. 4, 1907. He was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department Oct. 28, 1908. During his early services he was stationed at various posts in the West, and was on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1879, took part in the Ute expedition of 1880. After serving in Texas he went to Fort Lewis, Colo., in 1882, and also served at Fort Apache, Ariz., in connection with Indian affairs. He subsequently served at Forts Lyon, Keogh and Crook, April, 1898, and then went with his regiment to Cuba, and was in the campaign against Santiago, until wounded at the battle of El Caney, Cuba. After performing duty at Fort Crook, Nebr., with his regiment to January, 1899, he went to the Philippines, and on March 18, 1899, he was wounded in action near Pasig City. He was promoted colonel June 20, 1911. His last assignment to duty was at Camp Greene, N.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Gooldy announce the marriage of their niece, Eva Antoinette Toole, to Capt. William Kelly Harrison, U.S.A., on Dec. 13, 1917, at San Diego, Cal.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Amo Sessions, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Davis, of New York, to Lieut. Harold P. Banks, Field Art., U.S.R., son of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Banks, of New York and Bogotón, N.J. Lieutenant Banks is attached to the Ammunition Train, 2d Div., U.S.A.

Miss Dorothea Storer, daughter of Mrs. Eben Storer, of Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y., and Lieut. John Mann, Jr., D.O.R.C., were married in the Presbyterian Church at Glen Cove, Dec. 28, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Nichols, chaplain of Camp Upton.

Lieut. Robert A. Bringham, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret H. Balcom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Balcom, of Bath, were married at Bath, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1917. The wedding took place in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the Rev. W. K. Lord and the Rev. C. E. Purdy officiating. Lieutenant Bringham was graduated from West Point in 1917.

Miss Carol Sherman Johnson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Johnson, of New York and Oswego, will make a journey overseas to be married to Lieut. Edmund W. Burroughs, U.S.N., at Manila, who is on duty on the Asiatic station. Miss Johnson has lived with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Johnson, since childhood. Her engagement was announced Dec. 28 at a party given for Miss Katherine Kingsford.

Miss Mabel Rutland Carwie and Lieut. George Harris Brush, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Austin, were married Dec. 11, 1917, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carwie, Dallas, Texas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William M. Anderson, Jr., in the presence of relatives and intimate friends of the family. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon velvet, with a flowing veil caught under a Juliet cap of lace, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and valley lilies. She was attended by Miss Martha Mildred Harral, wearing a frock of French hand-embroidered lingerie cloth over pink and carrying an arm bouquet of Russel roses. Mrs. Olive Word Titterton, accompanied at the piano by Miss Frances King, sang Mavis by Craxton. Lieutenant and Mrs. Brush left last night for Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., where Lieutenant Brush will be stationed.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. McNair, N.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Louise, to Lieut. Edward Arthur Sterling, Jr., Field Art., U.S.A., on Dec. 5, 1917.

Miss Zula Lee House, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. House, of El Paso, Texas, and Capt. Victor W. B. Wales, 5th U.S. Cav., were quietly married Dec. 22, 1917, in El Paso, Texas, at the home of Rev. C. L. Overstreet, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who performed the ceremony. Only the immediate family and friends were present. The bride was gowned in an afternoon toilette of midnight blue charmeuse and georgette crepe, with accessories to harmonize. Capt. and Mrs. Wales are now at home in quarters No. 24 at Fort Bliss, Texas, where Captain Wales is stationed with the 5th Cavalry.

Mrs. Viola Crabtree, of Omaha, Nebr., and Chaplain Jean Cobbe, 134th Inf., Camp Cody, N.M., were quietly married on Dec. 19, 1917, at the Paso del Norte Hotel in El Paso, Texas. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Clements, of the 34th Division, Camp Cody. The bride was attended by Miss Mai Harris, of El Paso, and the groom by his brother, Sergt. P. S. Cobbe, of Camp Cody. The bride wore a handsome tulle with accessories to match, and Miss Harris was gowned in an afternoon toilette. Both the bride and groom are from Omaha.

A beautiful wedding was solemnized at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, on Dec. 29, 1917, when Miss Kate Waters Thompson, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Edwin Thompson, was united in marriage to Capt. Wilmer Stanley Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler Phillips, of Salisbury, Md. Rev. T. J. Sloan officiated. Massive ferns, Southern smilax and bride roses were used in the artistic decorations of the altar and chancel. A large United States flag was suspended from the choir loft. The ushers were Capt. W. G. Smith, C.A.R.C., Jacob Pearce, U.S.M.C., Lieutenants Briscoe, U.S.M.C., and Wells, C.A.C., Fort Crockett. Capt. James deBarth Walbach, C.A.C., was groomsmen. The bride was attended by her three school-girl sisters. Miss Eleanor Thompson, as bridesmaid, in pale blue taffeta, embroidered in silver with Georgette crepe, and Miss Mary Thompson, maid of honor, in pale pink taffeta, embroidered in silver. Both carried arm clusters of pink Killarney roses, tied with maline streamers. Miss Rhoda Thompson, as flower girl, was attired in white French voile, with pink satin ribbon sash and carried a Marie Antoinette basket filled with pink rosebuds and narcissi. The bride entered with her father, Dr. Thompson, major in the Medical Reserve Corps. Her bridal robe was of white duchess satin, with overdress of white silk tulle, the drapery of rose point

applique, was the same worn by her mother on her wedding day. The corsage was embroidered in tiny seed pearls. The white illusion veil was held in place by a rose point applique coronet, in which were tiny orange blossoms. Her bridal bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley with tulle streamers. A reception was held at the handsome colonial home of the bride's parents. The happy young couple left for the groom's old home in Maryland on a brief leave. After Jan. 11 Capt. and Mrs. Phillips will be at home to their friends at Fort Crockett, Texas.

Lieut. Baleshaw L. Bombrowski, U.S.N., and Miss Louise White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Steven White, of No. 228 West Seventy-first street, New York city, were married on Dec. 29, 1917, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New York city. The groom was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1912. The Rev. Dr. B. Stuart Chambers performed the ceremony, which was attended only by members of the families. Lieut. Charles D. Swain, U.S.N., a classmate of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Alice White was her sister's only attendant.

Miss Louise Gardner, daughter of Mrs. John C. F. Gardner, of No. 52 West Thirty-ninth street, New York city, was married on Dec. 29, 1917, in Trinity Chapel, to Mr. Frederick Rodgers, by the Rev. J. Wilson Sutton, the vicar. Because of the recent death of the bridegroom's father, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., the wedding was simple. The bride was given away by her uncle and godfather, Mr. Frederick H. Hatch, and was attended only by Almee Rochester, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Rochester, jr., as flower girl. Mr. Robert Perry Rodgers, of Havre de Grace, Md., a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride's father, who died five years ago, was a well-known lawyer. Her grandfather was the late Alfredrick S. Hatch, member of the banking firm of Fisk and Hatch, and for some time president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Lieut. Julian C. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Martha Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Scott, of Bay-side, L.I., were married Dec. 29, 1917, in the Church of St. Anastasia, Douglaston, L.I., by the pastor, the Rev. James J. Clarke. Miss Louise Scott, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. Mr. Donnell Smith, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridegroom is stationed at Quantico, Va.

A very pretty wedding took place on Dec. 13, 1917, at the quarters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank C. Bolles, U.S.A., Fort Shafter, H.T., when Miss Daphne Dow was united in marriage to Capt. Edward F. Witsell, Inf., D.O.L., U.S.A. Miss Dow is a sister of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh J. Knerr, U.S.A. Colonel Bolles's spacious residence was very effectively decorated with American flags and rich green ferns. The ceremony was performed by Canon Ault, of St. Andrew's Cathedral, using the Episcopal marriage service. The bride was given away by Colonel Bolles. She wore a simple afternoon costume of blue and white, and she was attended by Mrs. Hugo J. Pitz, of Fort Ruger, as the matron of honor, while Dr. Harry M. Dieber was best man. The 2d Infantry orchestra played during the ceremony and while the wedding supper was being served. The elaborate wedding cake was cut by the bride with the sword of the groom, after which the groom and bride slipped away unobserved, escaping the intended showers of rice and old slippers.

It was necessary to advance the date of the marriage of Miss Ayliffe Malbone Blake, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Lieut. Nicholas V. S. Mumford, O.O.R.C., from Jan. 12 to Jan. 5, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N.Y.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Colvin Heath, U.S.R., and Miss Mildred La Vina Jones, of Claremont, Cal.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Charles Z. Sutton, U.S.R., and Miss Amy Long, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., retired, now residents of Piedmont, Cal. The prospective groom, son of Ernest Z. Sutton, of Pasadena, Cal., is a graduate of the University of California and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He is now stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake.

Mrs. Katherine U. Gloninger announces the marriage of her daughter, Lillie Marjorie, and Capt. Terrill Eyre Price, U.S.A., on Dec. 7, 1917, at St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. Price are at home in Columbus, N.M.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Jr., of Rye, N.Y., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Cluett, to Lieut. Robert L. Duane, U.S. M.C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Grow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Grow, of Cranford, N.J., to Capt. Henry Rottschaefer, Signal Corps, U.S.A. Miss Grow was graduated from Harvard in 1915. Captain Rottschaefer, who is a native of Holland, was graduated from the University of Michigan and later from the Harvard Law School. He was appointed in the Army as a commissioned officer in 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mahar, of 322 West Eighty-fifth street, New York city, announced the engagement of Miss Natalie Smith to Cadet J. Arthur Weeks, of the graduating class at West Point. Announcement of the engagement was formally made at a supper party given at the Mahar home. The decorations were Army colors and orchids. Among the guests were Cadets Timothy Coogan, Algetinge, Captain Timothy, Prince Hamed Vakul and a group of Miss Smith's close friends.

Miss Carol Sherman Johnson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Johnson, of New York city, and Oswego, whose engagement was recently announced, will go to the Philippine Islands to be married to Lieut. Edmund Burroughs, U.S.N., who is now stationed at Manila. Miss Johnson has made her home with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Johnson since childhood.

The marriage of Mrs. Sarah R. Tricou, daughter of Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun, U.S.N., retired, to Mr. Vernon F. Pavey took place at the Sorrento Hotel, Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27, 1917, the Rev. George T. Gunter, D.D., of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, officiating. Upon their return from the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Pavey will reside at the Sorrento Hotel.

A wedding of interest in Army circles was that of Miss Lee Dickerson Cabell to Capt. William O. Johnson, 10th U.S. Cav. The bride is the youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav., and granddaughter of the late Col. A. E. Otis, 8th U.S. Cav. The groom is the son of Col. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, U.S. Inf., Expeditionary Force, and nephew of Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, U.S. Cav. The marriage, which was celebrated at a nuptial mass by Father Magdin, Roman Catholic priest of Bisbee, Ariz., took place on Dec. 27, 1917, in the post gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated with flags and Christmas greens. Leading up to the altar was an aisle formed by ropes of greens at

the end of which an arch of mistletoe and on either side were draped the regimental colors. The bride was becomingly gowned in a white serge and satin dress, and wore a large white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of white rosebuds and carnations. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Marie Otis Cabell, who wore a white crêpe de chine dress and gold lace hat, and carried white lilies. As the band played the wedding march Mrs. Edward V. Isaacs, wife of Lieutenant Isaacs, U.S.N., and sister of the bride, acted as mistress of ceremonies and led Troop K, which is the groom's troop, up the aisle to the altar where they formed an arch of their sabers. Then followed the wedding procession, led by the ushers, Capt. J. Howe and Lieut. Charles W. Walton, 10th U.S. Cav., Miss Marie Cabell and then the bride, on the arm of her father. They were met at the altar by Captain Johnson and his best man, Capt. E. Hubbard, 10th U.S. Cav. During the mass, which followed the marriage, and was served by Capt. D. C. Cabell, jr., U.S.A., brother of the bride, the 10th Cavalry band rendered Chopin's "Nocturne," Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" and Dvorak's "Humoresque." After the ceremony the bride and groom were escorted back to the Colonel's quarters by Troop K and the band, where Corporal Cruze, in the name of Troop K, made a speech and presented the young bride with a beautiful five-piece silver tea service. A wedding breakfast was served. The guests at the wedding included all the people of the post, and all the non-commissioned officers of the regiment and Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Cabell, jr., U.S.A., from Douglas. A wedding reception was given at the Colonel's quarters that afternoon, but the bride and groom were absent as they managed to slip away by automobile, going to Tucson, where they took the train for California. No announcements will be sent out.

Mrs. Henry Clay Palmer, of 49 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, has announced the wedding of her daughter, Miss Lillian Englen Palmer, to Capt. Thomas J. Scully, 302d Engineers, N.A., on duty at Yaphank, N.Y., which took place on Dec. 29, 1917, in All Angels' Church. The Rev. Dr. De Lancy Townsend performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives.

Major and Mrs. John Storck announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna Marie, to Capt. Ira B. Hill, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Jan. 2, 1918, at New London, Conn.

The wedding of Miss Frances Burnham, niece of Brig. Gen. William P. Burnham, N.A., and Dr. Curtis, M.R.C., will take place Jan. 16, in Atlanta, Ga.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Anson George McCook, U.S.V., died in his home, No. 33 West Fifty-fourth street, New York city, Dec. 30, 1917, of pleurisy. He was in his eighty-third year. His wife, daughter and son were at his bedside when he died. General McCook was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835, his father being Dr. John McCook. He was brought up in Lisbon (then New Lisbon), Ohio, and attended school there until 1850, when he went to Pittsburgh and worked in a drug store. He later taught school near New Lisbon and worked as transitman on a new railway out of the same town. In the spring of 1854 young McCook started overland with a party for California. He lived as a miner and business man in California and Nevada, and returned East late in 1859. He read law in the office of his cousin, George W. McCook, a partner of Edwin M. Stanton, later Secretary of War under Abraham Lincoln, the firm being Stanton and McCook. Dr. McCook and his sons upon the outbreak of the Civil War all entered the military or naval forces of the Union, which won for them the title "the fighting McCooks." Anson G. McCook organized a company of infantry in Steubenville and was commissioned its captain in the 2d Ohio Volunteers, April 17, 1861. He rose successively to be major, lieutenant colonel, and finally colonel of the same regiment, and when it was mustered out of the Service was made colonel of the 194th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general of Volunteers "for meritorious services." Among the battles in which he took part were Bull Run, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. With his second command he took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign until the surrender of Lee. After the war General McCook returned to Steubenville, and was admitted to the bar. He removed to New York city in 1873. He remained president of the New York Law Publishing Company until his death. General McCook was elected to Congress from the Eighth Congressional district of New York city in 1876, 1878 and 1880. He was Secretary of the United States Senate from 1884 to 1893, and was City Chamberlain of New York city under Mayor Strong from 1895 until 1897. He was a Republican. He leaves his wife, Hettie B. McCook, daughter of his cousin, George W. McCook. He also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox, of New York city, and a son, 1st Lieut. George A. McCook, Nat. Army, on the staff of Brig. Gen. E. M. Johnson, acting division commander, Camp Upton, N.Y. General McCook was a member of many clubs and organizations, including the Union League Club and the M.O. L.L., U.S.

The sudden death of Col. Webster Vinson, U.S.A., retired, of the Quartermaster Corps, at his residence adjoining Fort Myer, Va., on Dec. 19, 1917, as we briefly noted in our last issue, was a great shock to his friends in the Army. He was retired in 1913 for ill health incurred in the Philippines. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Porter, widow of Col. C. P. Porter, U.S.M.C. He was a half-brother of the late Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U.S. Artillery, who died during the Spanish-American War. The interment took place, with full military honors, at Arlington.

First Lieut. William Hague, whose death from pneumonia when with the American forces in France was reported by the War Department on Jan. 3, previous to entering the Army was a mining engineer with an office at 22 William street, New York city. According to the City Directory his home was in Grass Valley, Cal.

Mrs. Harriet L. Gilmore, wife of Brig. Gen. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A., retired, died on Dec. 28, 1917, at her apartments in the Portland in Washington, D.C. Funeral services were held Dec. 28 at the apartments, with Rev. E. Slater Dunlap, of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiating. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Gilmore had been a resident of Washington for thirty years. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, Col. J. C. Gilmore, jr., U.S.A., and a daughter, Miss Jennie Gilmore.

First Sergt. Frederick Stones, Co. C, 8th Inf., retired, died at Crawford, Nebr., Dec. 26, 1917.

Mr. David Bonner, of 145 East Forty-ninth street,

New York city, father of Mrs. Toffey, wife of Lieut. Col. John J. Toffey, jr., 329th Inf., N.A., died on Dec. 30, 1917. Mr. Bonner was eighty years old and a brother of the late Robert Bonner. Both were associated with the New York Ledger for years and well-known horse-men.

Mrs. Josephine Schreiner, widow of Major Francis M. Schreiner, U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 25, 1917.

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Logan, U.S.N., died at birth on Nov. 26, 1917, at Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. Eugene A. Rowley, U.S. Guards, died at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., on Dec. 25, 1917.

Deaths of Officers Reported to the War Department up to Jan. 2, 1918.

Col. Webster Vinson, retired, at Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 20, 1917.

Capt. Thomas W. Fetch, 324th Inf., at New York city, Dec. 21, 1917.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Smith, E.R.C., at Camp McClellan, Ala., Dec. 21, 1917.

First Lieut. Samuel H. Orr, 122d Inf., at Camp Wheeler, Ga., Dec. 21, 1917.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in the service.)

Mrs. Brand, wife of Major Harrison Brand, jr., U.S.A., has arrived in Petersburg, Va.

Gen. and Mrs. Marion F. Maus, U.S.A., have left Washington and arrived at Southern Pines, N.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Darlington Davenport, U.S.R., are located for the winter at the Ontario, Washington.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Capt. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and young daughter are spending the winter in Washington.

Col. Harrison Hall, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., has been ordered to treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Lieut. Lawrence W. Clark, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Pace in Washington.

Miss Harriet Love, daughter of Major and Mrs. James M. Love, U.S.A., has returned to Richmond after a visit in Alexandria, Va.

A son, Charles Hosmer Chapin, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Nov. 30, 1917, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbott, U.S.A., and the Misses Abbott entertained at a small dinner on Dec. 28, at the Washington Barracks.

Miss Harriet Barton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gans at the Iowa, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Miss Donaldson have returned to their Wyoming avenue residence, Washington, after a stay in Greenville, S.C.

Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, jr., U.S.A., has returned to Charlotte, N.C., after a visit to his father, Mr. P. B. Peyton at Braddock Heights, Va.

Major and Mrs. Jacob E. Fickel, U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, Stanton Livingston, at Georgetown Hospital, D.C., on Dec. 30, 1917.

Mrs. Glennon, wife of Lieut. James B. Glennon, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lejeune, wife of Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Johnson, U.S. Coast Guard, announce the birth of a son, Harvey Fletcher Johnson, at Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 22, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred P. H. Tawrescy, U.S.N., are the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. John G. Tawrescy, U.S.N., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. John Kimberly Meneely and son, John, jr., will live with her parents at Terrace Hill, Coeymans, N.Y., during Captain Meneely's absence abroad.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. F. Bascom Smith, U.S.N., is spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Cameron, on Sixteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. G. R. Lukesh, wife of Colonel Lukesh, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has taken a house at 1478 Belmont street, N.W., Washington, during Colonel Lukesh's absence in France.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy was honor guest at the annual Christmas tree party for the women of the Southern Relief Home given by Mrs. R. D. Shepherd on Dec. 31, in Washington.

Phyllis Hartmann, the young daughter of Col. Carl F. Hartmann, who is in France, has been spending the holidays with her mother at the Hotel Bristol, New York city. She returns to the Cathedral School of St. Mary (Episcopal) at Garden City, Long Island, Jan. 9.

Gen. and Mrs. E. J. Spencer, of St. Louis, spent the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Spencer, Field Art., U.S.A., Fort Bliss, Texas. When his regiment departs for overseas service Mrs. E. T. Spencer will make her home with Captain Spencer's parents at Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis.

Mrs. Wheeler (Marie Newton), wife of Capt. John P. Wheeler, 5th U.S. Cav., after a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Newton, widow of Major John Newton, U.S.A., and her brother, Dr. Philip Newton, recently arrived from the Russian and Rumanian front after three years' service, has returned to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Va., have had as their guests over the holidays, Mr. W. H. Beede and Miss Helen Beede, of Vermillion, S.D. Mrs. Wallace gave a tea in the palm garden of the Chamberlain Hotel on Dec. 29 in honor of her niece, Miss Helen Beede, who is doing post-graduate work at Smith College.

Lieut. Otho L. McKay, Dental Corps, U.S.A., attached to regimental infirmary of the 113th Regiment, U.S. National Guard, at Camp Shelby, Miss., was commissioned in April, 1917, at Columbus, Ohio, and ordered to Camp Shelby for duty and assignment. He has foreign service to his credit, having served during the Spanish-American War, and was in Cuba.

Among recent guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, were Col. and Mrs. John T. Dickinson, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.; Lieuts. L. Bustamante and H. V. Lima, of the Argentine navy; Lieut. Comdr. John J. London, U.S.N.; Major and Mrs. Oscar Foley, Major C. C. Benedict and Major and Mrs. H. W. Fleet, of Governors Island; and Mrs. Thomas L. Clear, of Panama, there to visit her son, Lieut. R. L. Clear, N.A.

Major and Mrs. Hugh H. Broadhurst, U.S.A., are staying at the Hotel Astor, New York city.

A son, William J. Potter, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. William J. Potter, N.A., on Dec. 19, 1917.

A son, John Elston Baxter, was born to Col. and Mrs. John R. Baxter, 32d U.S. Inf., at Uniontown, Pa., on Dec. 30, 1917.

A daughter, Keturah O'Brien, was born to Major and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, U.S. Signal Corps, at Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 9, 1917.

A son, John F. Goodman, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Goodman, 26th U.S. Inf., at New York city, on Dec. 17, 1917.

A son, Bidwell Moore, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Orville M. Moore, 56th U.S. Inf., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Dec. 22, 1917.

Mrs. E. M. Coates is with her son, Major C. E. Coates, U.S.A., at Atlanta, Ga. Her address will be 858 West Peachtree street.

Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn, wife of Ensign Flynn, U.S.N., has changed her address from Fourth street to 1508 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A daughter, Marjorie Ward Strong, was born to Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, jr., Engrs., U.S.A., at New York city, on Dec. 17, 1917.

Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., senior aid to Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, has received orders assigning him to other duties.

Mrs. Harold S. Naylor and her children are spending the holidays with Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, U.S.A., and their daughter, Mrs. Edwin E. Pritchett at Fort Monroe, Va.

The officers stationed at Camp Meade, Va., were the guests of honor at a tea-dance given by the Catholic Women's War Relief Association on Dec. 29 at the Shoreham, Washington.

Mrs. Charles L. Scott, wife of Major Charles L. Scott, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and son, Robert, are spending the winter at 1378 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul, Minn., until Major Scott's return from the Philippines.

The title of "citizen extraordinary" was conferred on Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in a proclamation issued by Governor Capper, of Kansas, on Dec. 28, 1917, as a mark of esteem from the people of Kansas.

Mrs. Pierre V. Kieffer and son, Victor, are making their home at 1508 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., while Major Kieffer, U.S.A., is in France. Miss Dixie Kieffer will remain at Notre Dame Convent in Baltimore, Md.

A son, John Fuller Davis, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Davis, 3d U.S. Cav., on Christmas Day, 1917, at the home of his grandparents, Dean and Mrs. J. C. Nagle, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Mrs. W. A. Hodgman with her son and daughter are spending the winter at Lee Valley Farms, Leesburg, Ga., during Lieutenant Hodgman's absence abroad.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Farmer, U.S.A., spent Christmas Day at Fort Du Pont, Del., as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, U.S.A., going to Annapolis for the remainder of the holidays to be with their son, Midshipman James E. Nolan.

Frederick H. Bugher, who saw service in the Spanish-American War as a captain of Volunteers in the Shafter expedition to Cuba, was appointed Police Commissioner of New York city on Jan. 1 by Mayor Hylan. Mr. Bugher's mother, Mrs. Bugher-Ludlow, is the widow of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N. Commissioner Bugher is a nephew of Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the late Admiral. He resigned from the Volunteers in 1899.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Douglas McConachie, of Charles street, Baltimore, Md., have taken an apartment in Washington, D.C., where Dr. McConachie, who is in the M.R.C., is connected with the Walter Reed General Hospital, having been transferred from the Plattsburg Post Hospital, Military Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. McConachie were among the guests at the dinner given by Mr. William Eric Fowler at the New Willard Dec. 25, the guests later occupying a box at Rauscher's for the annual ball given for the benefit of the Children's Country Home.

Under the heading "Promotions at the Naval Station, Tutuila," the November issue of the Samoan paper O Le Faatoun prints the following: "P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks, U.S.N., has received a commission as surgeon, with rank of lieutenant commander; Chief Q.M. W. W. Hedges has been appointed a temporary boatswain in the Navy; Chief Pharm. Mate T. C. Hart has been appointed a temporary pharmacist in the Navy; Temporary Mach. H. E. Keller has been appointed a regular machinist in the Navy, detached from duty at the naval station, Tutuila, and directed to proceed home and wait orders. The congratulations of everyone are extended to these officers upon securing the well deserved promotions."

"The many Burlington friends of William H. Burt, of the U.S. Field Artillery," says the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times of Dec. 22, "will be glad to learn of his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the National Army. Colonel Burt has been acting as instructor for the 58th Artillery Brigade at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and has made an enviable record for himself, as evidenced in the request of Major General Ruckman, commanding general of the Southern Department, that he be ordered to rejoin his regiment at Leon Springs, where he is needed. Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, jr., who during the absence of General Bell in France was acting commander of the 33d Division, of which the 58th Artillery Brigade formed a part, also held him in high esteem, and owing to the excellent service which Colonel Burt rendered was loath to part with him. Colonel Burt is a graduate of the University of Vermont and received his appointment into the United States Army through his college."

The Manila Cables of Nov. 13 devoted a column on its sporting page to a description of the impending departure from the Philippine Islands of Capt. Le Roy Bartlett, U.S.A., post athletic officer at Fort Mills "and an all around good fellow." The reporter continues: "Captain Bartlett is popular with both officers and enlisted men with whom he has come in contact. A Cable news reporter made a trip to the 'Rock' last week and from Topside to Bottomside and on all sides were heard expressions of regret that his departure was so close at hand. Capt. Edward Montgomery, Coast Art. Corps, has been appointed the new athletic officer for Corregidor, and, while it will be hard to fill Captain Bartlett's shoes, all agree that a better selection could not have been made. Lieut. Raymond H. Bishop, 31st Inf., will guide the destinies of the All-Army team this baseball season, according to reports from the 'Rock.' A baseball player of considerable ability himself, Lieutenant Bishop should make an excellent manager for the Army ball tossers. He is immensely popular with the men and harmony should reign on the Army team this year under his guidance."

Gen. and Mrs. William M. Wright, U.S.A., are visiting Mr. Alexander Legare in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Edward Fischer, U.S.N., are temporarily located at 1720 Q street, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., have as their guest their son, Capt. Richard B. Lloyd, U.S.A., in Washington.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Major John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., entertained at a dance for young people on Dec. 29 in Washington.

Col. and Mrs. A. P. Buffington, U.S.A., retired, have left Washington and will pass the rest of the winter in New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Howe Hoge, U.S.A., are the guests of Lieutenant Hoge's mother, Mrs. John Davis, in Blacksburg, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, U.S.R., were hosts at a luncheon on Dec. 31, at the New Hampshire ave. residence, Washington.

Lieut. Joseph Bailey, U.S.R., has returned to Petersburg, Va., after a visit to his parents, Senator and Mrs. Joseph W. Bailey, in Washington.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, is reported as making a fine recovery in the Clara Barton Hospital, of Los Angeles, from a recent surgical operation.

Mrs. Albert N. Cole, of Philadelphia, is spending the holidays at Rockford, Ill. Captain Cole is attached to the 332d Field Artillery at Camp Grant.

Mr. William Murray has returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., after a visit to his aunt and uncle Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N., in Washington.

Capt. D. A. Howard, U.S.A., is visiting his brother and sister-in-law, Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Mrs. Gorgas, wife of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., entertained the members of the Highlands Red Cross Auxiliary at tea on Dec. 29 in Washington.

Miss Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Mrs. N. C. Walker and granddaughter of Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., has been added to the list of Washington debutantes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bert F. Clark, U.S.N., have returned to New London, Conn., after a visit to Mrs. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Evarts, in Washington.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, received the guests at the dance given for the Free Wool Fund of the Georgetown Red Cross center on Jan. 1, at Linthicum Hall, Georgetown.

Miss Sybil Fletcher, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., was honor guest at a tea given by Mrs. Frances B. James and Miss James on Dec. 31, at the Connecticut, Washington.

Miss Anne Piper, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Piper, U.S.A., of New York, is the guest of the Misses Abbott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbott, U.S.A., at the Washington Barracks.

Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, U.S.A., Col. Clarence S. Ridley, U.S.A., Major James B. Scott, U.S.R., and Capt. John Foster Dulles, U.S.R. were among the guests at the dinner given by Secretary of State Lansing in honor of the Serbian Mission on Dec. 26, at Rauchers, Washington.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins and Billy Cummins are living at 1220 Seventh street, Douglas, Ariz., to be near Captain Cummins, U.S.A., who is in camp there with the 15th Cavalry. The two little Cummins girls, Cummie and Daisy Merrick, are with Mrs. Cummins's father, Major Knedler, at Coronado, Cal.

Among the guests at the dinner given by the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand on Dec. 27 in Washington were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N., and Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N.

First Lieut. Theodore Belzner, E.R.C., of 574 West 176th street, New York city, who was relieved from active duty at the Reserve Officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on account of a slight disability to his left foot, was recently operated upon and has now been assigned to active duty at the Engineer training camp, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Chaplain David H. Tribou, U.S.N., who has been chaplain at the Commonwealth Pier Receiving Ship at Boston since it was put to such use last April, has received orders by which he is transferred to the Naval Home at Philadelphia. The duties of the chaplain will be taken up by Acting Chaplain H. C. Lippincott. News of the proposed transfer of Chaplain Tribou has been received with regret by the officers and enlisted men at the pier and by the Chaplain's host of friends in Greater Boston, says the Boston Transcript. At the pier he has been at the head of the welfare work, including recreation for the sailors, and the Protestant religious services. He has been especially interested in the establishment and conduct of service rooms throughout the city. Under him, the welfare work at the pier has been thoroughly organized, his interest in the bluejackets being widespread. Chaplain Tribou is now seventy years old and is surprisingly vigorous. He had been retired from active naval service for several years when he was recalled for duty at the receiving ship. Since April, he has missed only two days from duty at the pier, and then he was on official business.

The Samoan paper O Le Faatoun of November, 1917, contains a description of an official visit paid by the Governor of American Samoa, Comdr. J. M. Poyer, U.S.N., to Apia for a personal conference with the Administrator of Western Samoa. The account reads, in part: "The U.S.S. Samoa arrived at Apia on Monday, Nov. 15, at ten a.m., having on board His Excellency Commander J. M. Poyer, Governor of American Samoa. His Excellency Colonel Logan and staff boarded the vessel shortly after her dropping anchor and escorted Governor Poyer to the Customs Wharf, where a guard of honor, under the command of Lieutenant Wallace, was awaiting. During the three days the Samoa was in port Governor Poyer was the guest of His Excellency at Vaillima, where an official dinner took place on Tuesday night. On Monday evening a dinner was given at the American Consulate followed by a dance, to which a large number of guests were invited. There was a large attendance at the Market Hall on Wednesday evening to witness the moving pictures. His Excellency and Mrs. Logan, Governor Poyer, officers and wives greatly enjoyed the entertainment, the music being furnished by the Pago Pago Band, which at the end of the performance played the national anthems of America and Great Britain, followed by 'Tofa mai Feleni' to the American guests, whose ship was awaiting their return to convey them to Pago Pago that night. The people of Apia sustained their reputation for hospitality by placing their homes and motor cars at the disposal of the visitors, who expressed their warmest thanks for the courtesy and kindness shown them during their stay in Apia."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., are at the Blackstone Court, Peachtree and Fourth streets, Atlanta, Ga., for the winter.

Major Charles J. Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as engineer of the Western Department with station in San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum and son are located at 965 West Court street, Rockford, Ill., to be near Brigadier General Barnum, N.A., who is at Camp Grant.

Mrs. Robert F. Hyatt is spending the winter at the home of her father, Charles Talbot Duke, Monticello, Ark., while Captain Hyatt is on duty abroad.

A son, Morton Ellsworth Millikin, was born to Major and Mrs. Charles M. Millikin, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 30, 1917.

Major George Rublen, jr., Coast Art., N.A., has been assigned to duty at Fort Miley, Cal., on the staff of the commanding officer of the South Pacific Coast Artillery District.

Mrs. Rufus Walter spent the holidays in Philadelphia with Major Walter's parents. Mrs. Walter is living at 205 Parkside avenue, Brooklyn, until the Major's return from France.

Mrs. E. R. Stuart and daughters have returned to West Point, N.Y., from a three months' visit with Mrs. Stuart's mother, Mrs. E. P. Jervey, of Charleston, S.C. Colonel Stuart, U.S.A., is on duty in France.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald M. Cole, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a Coast Artillery recruit, Donald Malpas Cole, jr., at Fort Greble, R.I., on Dec. 22, 1917. Both the mother and the recruit are in fine health.

"The death of Gen. B. J. D. Irwin," writes Col. John C. Stiles, "brings to mind that although he did not receive the first Medal of Honor that was issued, the deed that won this coveted distinction for him was the first on record after the passage of the law creating such."

Major Walter F. Martin, U.S.A., has been detailed to assist Lieut. Col. Alipio Gama, the head of the Brazilian Military Commission now in this country, and which has established an office at 120 Broadway, New York city. In addition to Colonel Gama the mission includes Major Joao Borges Fortes, Capt. Alexandre Galvao Bueno, and Lieuts. Marcolino Fagundes, Othon de Oliveira Santos, Luiz Procopio de Souza Pinto and Franklin Emilio Rodrigues.

Mrs. Edward Sigerfoos, her daughter, Miss Grace Sigerfoos, and son, Edward, are pleasantly located at Center Moriches, N.Y., to be near Col. Sigerfoos, who is commanding the 152d Depot Brigade at Camp Upton, N.Y. Last September Mrs. Sigerfoos, daughter and son left the States for Tientsin, China, where Colonel Sigerfoos was in command of the China expedition. On reaching Manila they learned that the Colonel, on Nov. 5, had been ordered to the States. They took passage on the Empress of Asia for Hong Kong, from there visiting Canton and Shanghai, where they were joined by Colonel Sigerfoos. The family visited Nagasaki, Tokio and Yokohama and arrived in Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 10. From there they came directly to New York.

COLONEL ELY'S "BATTLE CONTROL."

In an article on "The Battle Control for the Rifle, a Neglected Means of Increasing Infantry Efficiency Many Fold," the Scientific American discusses the tendency, which it is so difficult to overcome, to hold a rifle too high when working under stress and gives high praise to the device of Col. Frank D. Ely, U.S.A., which is intended to correct this tendency. It says:

"The efficiency of massed rifle fire at fairly close range has been a matter of observation and comment ever since battles were first fought with bullets. It seems that no amount of preliminary training, no possible adjustment of battle sights, can eradicate the inborn tendency of the race to hold a rifle too high when working under the slightest stress. Uniformly the statement is made that fire at long ranges was effective, while at shorter distances it became less and less so. Alike in the Franco-Prussian War, in the Crimean campaigns, and in the Russo-Japanese conflict, it was found again and again that losses from rifle fire at ranges well above a thousand yards were serious, while from 500 yards down they were remarkably small, sometimes ceasing altogether.

"It is at the short ranges that the fiercest fighting occurs, and it is here that battles are won and lost. The searching power of high explosive shells has forced infantry to seek cover during the terrific shelling and be ready to repel the assault that follows. Often a hundred yards or less is the greatest depth of fire attainable; the defense must make every shot count. The failure to do this with the rifle has led to the new vogue of grenades and bayonet. But is the failure of the rifle a final one? We may well inquire whether it is not possible to overcome in some way the tendency to hold this arm too high.

"Col. Frank D. Ely, of our Army, has for years been engaged in a constant but losing endeavor to interest the ordnance officials in a device which he claims will do just this. Its mechanical features are of no great import here; enough to say that it is an attachment to be put on the rifle, which will add but two ounces to its weight, which is fool proof in every respect, and which makes it impossible for the rifle to be discharged when held higher than a given angle. It is not rigid; that is to say, the angle at which it permits fire is controlled at will by adjusting the device. Accordingly, it can be used at any range, and even for shooting up hill or down hill. This adjustment is the work of but a moment, and so simple that any man who can learn to shoot a rifle at all can certainly learn to do this also. Colonel Ely calls his invention the battle control. In the normal cone of battle fire the verticle dispersion is enormous. It was actually demonstrated by Wolozko that the mean of fire—the average elevation at which the soldiers will hold their rifles—is about four degrees. For the modern rifle this elevation corresponds to a range of some 2,200 yards. Any hostile force inside this range is comparatively safe, the fire passing well over it and beyond. The function of the battle control is to flatten this cone, bringing it close to the ground. Every bullet in this flattened cone has a continuous danger space throughout its path.

"The battle control is a simple mechanical improvement in the lock of the rifle which absolutely prevents discharge if the rifle is held too high—above the angle for which the control is set after the range has been determined. There is no change made in the existing methods of sighting and firing. It is not necessary to take Colonel Ely's word for it that the control is mechanically satisfactory. Mechanical experts, civilian and military, have passed on it and pronounced it O.K. in this respect.

"The question left to answer is 'Why has not this de-

vice been adopted and incorporated in our service rifle? One reason is that after a trial at the School of Musketry at Monterey, the director, while admitting in his report all the advantages claimed for the control, recommended against its adoption because it was 'not an instrument of precision.' Of course it is not an instrument of precision. The fire control is not intended to supersede the sight; it is merely designed to supplement the sight, and to control the fire when effective use of the sight alone is out of the question. Whenever the subject is now put forward, the Ordnance Bureau refers to the Monterey test as conclusive and satisfactory to it. Until the Ordnance Bureau builds enough rifles equipped with the control and issues these for a thorough demonstration and test by a thoroughly representative board of Infantry officers, the Infantry will certainly not ask for it; and until the Infantry asks for it the Ordnance people won't build it; so the matter is plainly running around in a circle. The battle control appears to be the Infantry's answer—and a fitting one—to what has become an intolerable situation of blindness under deluge of shell and smoke and gas, of comparative vulnerability to attack in storm or darkness. The battle control meets all these difficulties by sending the bullets of the infantry along a straight line close to the ground, in which they catch and stop anything that lies between the beginning and the end of their path, instead of sending them in a curve which only comes low enough to do damage at the point of descent—usually far behind the supposed objective. Full lack of intelligent investigation, requiring little time and little expense, keeps us from gaining a tremendous superiority of fire over the enemy?"

BARGES AS FREIGHT MOVERS.

As a partial solution of the problem of railroad congestion, Edward F. Cullen, who is president of the Cullen Barge Corporation of New York, suggests that either the State of New York or the Federal Government might supply either money or barges for the new barge canal or inland waters. If such a thing were contemplated he offers his services without recompense to do any work in connection with the matter that would tend to relieve the conditions. Mr. Cullen writes:

"Approximately 14,000,000 tons of freight annually pass through Albany on the railroads and most of the time of moving a freight car is lost from Albany to New York, as they come all the way from Detroit to Albany in approximately the same time. A barge could navigate from Buffalo to New York, carrying cargoes of hundreds of thousands of tons of freight and arrive in less time than a freight car of fifty tons. The barge could go alongside of a steamer or other destination or continue as far south as Norfolk, Va., or as far east as Boston, or into Maine without shifting cargo.

Eighty per cent. of the exports and imports of the country pass through the port of New York; and this has the relative aspect of the neck of a bottle which becomes clogged up while the balance of it is free and undisturbed. If a barge of 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000 tons, loading approximately twenty, thirty or sixty freight cars, or if 100 such barges were to load at Buffalo it would turn back to the West thousands of freight cars ready for reloading; this would break up any congestion around the port of New York, as the freight cars would never have reached the point of congestion. It does not look as if we could put sufficient barges on the new canal or the Hudson River for them to become congested. It would be possible, if necessary, to build 100 barges in 100 days, which would move approximately 10,000,000 tons of freight from Buffalo or Albany to New York."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Minnesota—Walter H. Peterreine, Echo. Robert H. Krueger, first alternate, Morris; Richard C. Dougherty, second alternate, Glenwood; Franklin P. Serrin, Glenwood; Marshall A. Webb, first alternate, Amiret; Harold O. Sand, second alternate, Willmar.

New York—Henry T. F. Allison, first alternate, 447 Gold street, Brooklyn; Lemuel Mathewson, first alternate, Bath; Arthur K. Hammond, second alternate, Ithaca.

North Carolina—John B. Hill, first alternate, Warsaw.

Oklahoma—Garrett Bolyard, Lindsay; Billie M. Thomas, first alternate, 1422 West Thirty-ninth street, Oklahoma City; Joseph T. Dickerson, second alternate, Edmond.

West Virginia—Charles J. Shuttlesworth, Clarksburg; Louis J. Lista, first alternate, Clarksburg.

National Guard.

Oregon—Albert K. Waller, 8th Co., O.C.A., Fort Stevens.

Washington—Edward W. Porep, 3d Co., W.C.A., Fort Worden.

LONGEVITY PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent decision of the Comptroller providing longevity pay to Militia officers on a basis of Militia service and yet, at the same time, not extending that same pay to officers of the Regular establishment who have had Militia service, operates as a great injustice, and probably no officer of any service or prejudice would restrict this longevity pay to Militia officers on a basis of justice.

Evidently the Comptroller decided purely on the law, and, as in many instances, this law now works a hardship on some part of the Service. There are probably several hundred officers of the Regular Army who should be entitled to this same longevity pay. It should be called to the attention of the Military Committee so that if they desire to equalize pay and not discriminate against the Regular Army they can include it in their legislation.

This is one of the things which cause bitter feeling among officers who have given up chances for financial advancement and have resigned themselves to the provisions of the Army for their life work. It is incumbent that those officers affected and other representa-

tives of policy throughout the entire Army present to the proper persons that this discrepancy exists.

FAIR PLAY.

INJUSTICE OF PRESENT ALLOWANCE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The discrimination against officers on foreign service as compared with those officers who are still able to follow peace time duties and enjoy peace time pay, and allowances is a cause of depression to the commissioned personnel, at a time when they should have all family worries off their minds. You can do no more service to the country or to the Service than to support legislation to give officers allowances for quarters, fuel, light, baggage, clothing and rations, according to rank. The only possible excuse for the existence of present unjust conditions lies in the presumption of the ignorance of Congress and the American people of the actual facts, and newspapers can have no more patriotic duty than the spreading of correct information on this matter, as your journal has already striven to do. It is only necessary to have general knowledge of conditions such as these involving individual injustice to the larger part of our officers as well as impairing military efficiency to insure their correction. For example:

Major A is a retired officer detailed on active duty in a garrison. His actual duties are those of post exchange officer, in which his long experience makes him very efficient. He receives the pay of his grade, increased for longevity, amounting to \$300 per month and his family occupies an excellent brick house, with fuel and light all furnished by the Government.

Major B, with two years more service than Major A, formerly lived in the same post, and drew the same pay and had furnished him, as part of his pay, a similar house with fuel and light. Major B, however, was recently ordered to France to fight for his country, in other words, to perform the duty he had been training for fourteen years to fulfil. He receives a ten per cent. increase for foreign service, in recognition of the increased dangers and expense of this duty, bringing his pay to \$330 per month. At the same time the post commander required him to move his family off the post, there being no house available for them. As the War Department refuses, under G.O. 86, to designate a permanent station for officers in the field, Major B can neither get the house he is entitled to by law at his permanent station, nor can he receive the cash commutation, also provided for by law for service where no government house is available. Major B was compelled to move his family to a house rented from a civilian at \$40 per month, much inferior to the government house he vacated, and he has to pay \$18 a month for fuel and \$4 per month for light. Not being near an Army post, his family has to pay \$10 a month more for groceries, because of no longer being able to buy from the commissary at government prices.

All of these items of house, fuel, light and commissary allowances are part of an officer's pay in time of peace, guaranteed him by law and custom. The officer is required to pay income tax at the valuation of \$96 per year on his allowance for house, fuel and light. Major B thus finds that his orders to face the enemy in the field carry a preliminary punishment of a reduction in his pay of \$72 per month, and that if he could manage to remain on garrison duty in the United States he would continue to receive this \$72 per month. Being a patriot, and having trained for fourteen years for the chance to fight his country's foes, Major B accepted the penalty of a twenty-five per cent. cut in his pay and proceeds to risk his life and limb in addition for the chance to serve his country.

What great corporation would train an employee for fourteen years and then at the moment of utilizing his skill in a task that meant success or failure for the firm, would encourage him with a twenty-five per cent. cut in his pay, and cheer him up by worry for the safety of his family and household goods, and at the same time ask him to risk life and limb on the job? Do not lose sight of the fact that the forfeiture of house, fuel and light is a real loss of pay, not an increase of expense. Major B also has a heavy increase of expense. He has to maintain a separate mess in the field with a striker, and this will cost him \$35 a month more than messing at home with his family, and entirely cancel the ten per cent. foreign service pay. He had to pay for extra field equipment, railroad fare for his family, freight for his household goods, and storage, for part of them that cannot be put in his new small house, for insurance, school expenses, increased taxation, higher cost of living, etc.

This punishment for active duty extends even to those officers who are training men to fight. Captain C is on recruiting duty in a large city. As no government house is available at this station, he receives, under the law, cash commutation for his allowance of house, fuel and light. His base pay is \$200, with \$40 increase for over ten years' service, and \$48 commutation of quarters and \$9.50 commutation of fuel and light; total pay \$297.50. He lives economically with his family and faces the problems of a forty-three per cent. increase in cost of living with a pay basis of ten years ago.

Captain D is on duty in a training camp, in daily expectation of the long delayed promotion his eleven years' study and faithful service lead him to expect, and cheered by sight of a half dozen majors whom he has assisted in instructing in military, military law, drill regulations, field engineering, tactics, strategy and logistics, in the three months' course of an officers' training camp. Captain D has spent eight years of actual hard study at West Point and Fort Leavenworth on these subjects, and to such an advantage that he and his fellow instructors were able to qualify civilians in three months for the grade of major, while still themselves only captains. This is somewhat at variance with consensus of military expert opinion that it requires five years to qualify a man for the duties of a lieutenant, after completing his college education. Captain D receives the same pay as Captain C, \$240, but does not receive the \$57.50 cash commutation of house, fuel and light. Also Captain D has to maintain a separate mess for himself, as the profligate patriots in the vicinity of the camp ask \$100 per month rent for a four-room house which rented for \$15 per month before the war, and the expense of having his family at camp is prohibitive. Captain D estimates the extra expense due to his field service at \$60 per month in addition to the cut in his pay of \$57.50 for commutation forfeited because he is training officers-to-be instead of recruiting.

Thirty-thousand shipbuilders have just received a wage increase of thirty-three and one-half per cent. with a further bonus of fourteen per cent. The pay of all of these mechanics is greater than that of a lieutenant; over half of them receive more pay than a captain. They do not require a college education as a foundation, and they do not risk life or limb, and they get double pay for extra time and night work. The officers are working eleven to twelve hours a day and have night work at least once a week and get no extra pay. The Osborne bill proposes

an increase of from ten per cent. to twenty per cent. for all Federal clerks and employees. The pay of all enlisted men has been raised from sixty per cent. to 100 per cent. according to grade. At the same time, the pay of commissioned officers has been cut thirty per cent. The shipbuilders struck and tied up \$150,000,000 worth of ship construction for ten days, action which may yet result in the loss of hundreds of American lives on the battlefield. A strike or even a concerted protest on the part of the commissioned sufferers from this injustice is unthinkable in men of such patriotic standards.

At the same time it is poor business to impose a penalty of thirty per cent. reduction of pay on expert services. The average citizen can do nothing better to promote military efficiency than to support measures which will give officers their full pay at all times. Officers should receive house, fuel, light, rations and clothing, or else the money value of the same when not furnished. The Watson bill in the Senate and the Vistal bill in the House correct these iniquities.

BOLO.

THE NEW FIELD DESK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Quartermaster Corps having issued a new form of field desk, the use and advantages of which are not fully understood by the Service, I feel called upon to send the following: The so-called field desk is more properly a record file and if properly handled should contain a complete record of the organization, including the five-year file. If the record is properly handled it will not only do this, but will provide storage space for a quart of the regulation grape juice as well.

This desk is not a new and untried innovation; it has been in use for over ten years; it has seen service in the post and in the field in the States and in the tropics in peace and in Mexico under war conditions. By acquiring a thorough knowledge of the use of this desk the paper work of an organization may be so reduced that the record keeping is no longer an arduous task and need only take up a few moments of the time of the organization commander each day. This system complies with the regulations in every respect, does not require the purchase of forms not issued by the War Department, nor does it necessitate the duplication of work required by so many of the so-called simplified systems.

Unfortunately one of the most important forms, the folder for the Service records and other papers relating to the soldier, was omitted from the forms furnished with the desk. This may easily be improvised by taking a piece of paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ and folding it once so the folded paper will be $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$. The folder is in no sense a record; notations made upon it are merely reminders and are checked as soon as attended to, and therefore furnish an index to the record.

SIMPLEX.

DISCIPLINE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An article in the last JOURNAL, headed "Where the Real Snobbishness Lies," brings up the fact that in the most democratic army that the world has ever produced, namely, ours of the Civil War period, it was found necessary for discipline to issue the following orders:

"The commanding general regrets that the state of discipline in his command has been so loose as to compel him to publish an order on the subject. No officer having the good of the Service at heart can fail to see the pernicious effect of a too free social intercourse between themselves and their men. All officers are therefore strictly forbidden to associate on terms of equality with enlisted men, and will make it their duty to require respectful and courteous treatment from them at all times. It has been brought to the notice of the general commanding that officers in this corps are in the habit of associating on terms of familiarity with the enlisted men. If a proper sense of propriety and pride of profession will not stop this pernicious habit, it is useless to issue an order for the government of officers, but any enlisted man found associating with such officers will be brought to trial for disobedience of orders."

The Civil War men did not consider their officers mobs for upholding discipline, and I am of the opinion that our present-day soldiers feel the same way and think that any efforts made by real snobs to create dissension will be abortive.

JOHN C. STILES.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A bill is now before Congress entitled Assistant Adjutants General as H.R. 7645, and S. 3153, introduced by Messrs. Siegel and Nelson. In its present form it is unjust to all clerks of the Army outside of the Adjutant General's Department. This bill would commission all clerks in the Adjutant General's Department known as Army field clerks, formerly known as headquarters clerks. It should include clerks of all departments serving with the Army at large, such as clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and clerks, Ordnance Departments.

While it is admitted that the condition of clerks serving with the Army at large is pitiable, it is a problem that should not be settled to the benefit of any particular group. Therefore, it is hoped that Congress will amend this bill so as to include all Service clerks or clerks serving with the Army at large.

CLERK, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Other letters to the Editor appear on pages 684-685.

Under the title of "Comrades of the Great War" the New York Times in a recent issue lends its hearty endorsement to the proposal that a newly-established organization founded in England of individuals who have participated in the present conflict be extended to include members of the United States military and naval forces. The beginning of the organization took place at a meeting in Mansion House, London, about one month ago when subscriptions to the amount of \$175,000 were received. An appeal for \$5,000,000 to be used in completing a permanent organization has been issued by Field Marshal Viscount French, O.M.; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.B., and Col. John Ward, M.P., as honorary trustees. An announcement issued by these three contained the following statement of the aims and purposes of the new organization which seems to be modeled upon our own G.A.R.: "Amid all the havoc and pity of

the war, one thing shines out like a torch in the night—the splendid comradeship of officers and men. That this precious treasure should be dissipated would be a national calamity. Upon it must be built a greater and finer Britain; a dignified and lasting order, instead of disruption and discontent. To this noble end 'Comrades of the Great War' has been founded by the fighting men themselves. The objects are: To perpetuate the memory of glorious deeds; to bind man to man, above all to cheer the lonely; to comfort the sorrowful, to help the widow and the orphan of the heroic dead. The blind men, the maimed men, the isolated ones, the neglected ones—these are the sailors and soldiers, whether officers or men, whom 'Comrades of the Great War' will seek out and assist as their own brothers."

We have received a copy of "The First Field Artillery Spark," which was published aboard S.S. Manoa under the direction of Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, U.S.A. Its four pages contain an admirable summary of the news of the world as told by the wireless and there are copious notes of life aboard the ship somewhere in the Pacific. With the Spark comes a printed acknowledgement from Chaplain Fealy of all those who contributed to the making of the gymnasium at Schofield Barracks. As a preliminary to the list of donors appears this statement: "The first and only gymnasium in the largest permanent American post is all but completed. It is eighty feet long by fifty-two feet wide, and has a clearance of twenty feet to the trusses. Under contract the building was erected and painted at a cost of \$8,550. The electrical work was done at a cost of \$77.25. There is but one outstanding bill, that of the plumber. Some equipment has been provided and a few alterations made, for which vouchers, together with specifications of building, are on file in the office of the commanding officer of the post. The balance on deposit with the Army National Bank, Schofield Barracks, is \$217.14. A more detailed report cannot be made on account of sudden orders for any regiment to 'move out.'"

Father Brady, senior Catholic chaplain with our forces overseas, sends the following urgent appeal to Father Burke, C.S.P., of the Chaplains' Aid Association of New York city: "My boys will probably spend the winter in the trenches of Northern France. The weather is going to be bitterly cold. Can you persuade the women of New York and elsewhere to knit 2,000 or more sleeveless sweaters and helmets as soon as possible?" Father Burke has asked a few ladies to undertake this work, and they make this appeal, confident that all who receive it will want to do their share toward providing these necessary comforts for our soldiers. Anyone wishing to help in this particular case may send donations to either Mrs. John G. Agar, 12 East Sixty-third street, or Miss Mary E. Byrne, 35 Claremont avenue, New York city.

The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Leon Trotzky, declared on Jan. 3 that the government of the Russian workers would not consent to the German peace proposals. Trotzky's declaration was made before the Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates at Petrograd during an address in which he denounced in scathing terms "Germany's hypocritical peace proposal," asserting that the government of Russian workers would not consent to such conditions. He said that if the Central Powers did not agree to free disposal of the destiny of the Polish and Lithuanian nations it would be urgently necessary to defend the Russian revolution. He said the needs of the front would be satisfied, whatever efforts might be necessary. It would appear that even the irresponsible Bolsheviks cannot tolerate Germany's proven baseness in her diplomatic dealings.

Dependents of soldiers and sailors serving the United States during the war will be given free medical attendance and advice by members of the North Texas Medical Society, according to a resolution introduced by Dr. Manton M. Carrick, of Dallas, and adopted by the society in convention at Fort Worth, Tex., according to a recent issue of the Fort Worth Record. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote. In offering the resolution Dr. Carrick said: "We shall not ask physicians to treat dependents of men who are able to pay, but I do not feel that such help is charity; rather a privilege to the medical profession to volunteer in the same spirit that these men have volunteered."

The Bush Terminal piers and warehouses in Brooklyn, N.Y., were requisitioned by the War Department on Dec. 31. The great terminal plant was placed under military control. The order was given by Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., as Quartermaster General of the Army. It was his first order of importance since he took up his new duties. The War Department's announcement said the piers and warehouses would come under its immediate control, and pointed out that they were considered the best available on the Atlantic coast.

The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Guatemala City on Dec. 31: "Bad earthquake yesterday, finished the work of others. Everything in ruins and beyond description as a result of last night's shock. One hundred and twenty-five thousand people are in the streets. Parts of the country are very cold and windy. Tents are needed badly. Quite a number killed yesterday by falling walls." Naval vessels in that vicinity have been directed to render all the assistance possible to the stricken populace.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice announces that by direction of Col. William Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association of America, the annual meeting of the board of directors of the association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at eight o'clock p.m. F. H. Phillips, Jr., is assistant record and secretary, N.R.A.

Secretary of War Baker's weekly summaries of the military situation in Europe are to be sent abroad by radio to be distributed to European papers. The document will be turned over to the Navy Department each week, beginning Dec. 31, for transmission to various capitals, where it will be made available to the British, French and other papers on the same date it is released for publication in the United States.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 710-717.

LATE SPECIAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are relieved from present assignment and will proceed to camps specified for assignment to duty: Lieut. Col. E. B. Martindale, Jr., and H. W. Handley, Field Art., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. R. M. Danford, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Okla.

The following officers of Nat. Army relieved from present assignment and will proceed to camps specified for assignment: Col. W. B. Cochran, Inf., to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Wood, Field Art., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. T. D. Osborne, Field Art., to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Lieut. Col. C. B. Smith, Field Art., to Camp Logan, Texas.

The following officers of Engineer Reserve Corps are relieved from temporary duty with 809th Engrs. and are assigned to 515th Service Battalion for duty: Capt. G. Deventer, H. C. Blake, H. K. Davis, A. B. Kissack, A. P. Gamble; 2d Lieuts. J. W. Prior, C. A. Gillette, W. E. Gill, R. M. Helm, J. V. Fleming.

G.O. —, DEC. —, 1917, WAR DEPT.

1. The Act of Congress approved Oct. 6, 1917, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of first lieutenants in the Regular Army and National Guard to the grade of captain," and for other purposes, provides in part as follows: "That during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captains upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

2. The following regulations thereunder are prescribed for the guidance of all concerned:

(a) No first lieutenant of the Medical Corps shall be promoted to the grade of captain without examination.

(b) No examination shall be had for the promotion of a first lieutenant under the foregoing law, unless he shall, if an officer in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, have completed one year's continuous service in that corps or, if an officer in the National Guard, have completed one year's Federal service in the Medical Corps thereof since May 11, 1916.

(c) At a suitable time anterior to the expiration of one year's service by any first lieutenant as above, an examination board will be convened to conduct his examination. The rules and regulations governing the constitution, procedure and action of examining boards for the promotion of medical officers prescribed in general orders or special regulations therefor, current at the time, will govern also the constitution, procedure and action of the examining boards hereunder.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 152, DEC. 7, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Camp Gordon, Ga., Nov. 7, 1917, of which Col. John C. MacArthur, 32d Inf., was president, and Capt. Howard Tate, 807th Ammunition Train, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Second Lieut. Charles W. Ferguson, Q.M. Corps, Nat. Army. Charge I.—Violation of the 93d Article of War.

Specification.—In that Lieutenant Ferguson did at Camp Gordon, Ga., about Oct. 25, 1917, steal one overcoat, value about \$50, the property of 2d Lieut. Morris E. Frohlich, Q.M.C., N.A.

Charge II.—Violation of the 95th Article of War. One specification. To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Guilty."

Findings.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for one year. The sentence was approved by President Wilson. The dismissal took effect Dec. 8, 1917, and Fort Leavenworth is designated as the place of confinement.

G.O. 153, DEC. 8, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, Nat. Army, is relieved from duty at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., and is assigned to the command of the 5th Division (Regular Army). Major General Muir will proceed to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and assume command of that division.

II.—1. Major Gen. George H. Cameron, Nat. Army, will proceed to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., and assume command of the 4th Division (Regular Army).

2. Major Gen. George W. Read, Nat. Army, will proceed to El Paso, Texas, and assume command of the 15th Cavalry Division (Regular Army).

III.—The following changes in the assignments of general officers, National Army, are ordered:

1. Major Gen. James Parker is relieved from the command of the 32d Division and will proceed to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., and assume command of the 85th Division.

2. Brig. Gen. William G. Hann is relieved from the command of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, is assigned to the command of the 32d Division, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and will assume command of that division.

3. Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin is relieved from the command of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade, 90th Division, Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and assume command of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, 32d Division.

G.O. 154, DEC. 10, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. at camp at Empire, Canal Zone, Aug. 2, 1917, of which Major George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Frank W. Milburn, 5th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Temp. 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Suders, Inf.

Charge.—"Violation of the 95th Article of War."

Specification 1.—"In that Lieutenant Suders did, at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., on July 17, 1917, drink intoxicating liquor, certain enlisted men and certain women in a building occupied as quarters by enlisted men, and did become drunk and engage in a drunken brawl."

Specification 2.—"In that Lieutenant Suders did, at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., on July 17, 1917, with intent to do bodily harm, strike Pvt. 1st Class Lewis Schiffer, Q.M. Corps, in the face with a blunt instrument."

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service. President Wilson approved the sentence on Oct. 27, 1917, and the dismissal took effect Oct. 29.

G.O. 155, DEC. 12, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Par. 2, Sec. I, G.O. 115, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. VII, G.O. 134, and Sec. XIV, G.O. 139, War D., 1917, is further amended as follows:

1. In table on page 1, add the following:

Units of organization.	First number of series.			Example of proper designation.
	Reg.	Nat.	Nat.	
Ammunition trains.	1	101	301	110th Ammu. Train.
Train hdqrs. and military police.	1	101	301	1st Train Hdqrs. and Military Police.
Sanitary train.	1	101	301	301st Sanitary Train.

(a) Motor section.. A, B, C, D in all trains. Co. A, 110th Ammunition Train.

(b) Horse section.. E, F and G in all.. Co. E, 110th Ammunition Train.

Military police cos... A and B in all trains. Co. A, 110th Military Police.

Supply train cos... A, B, C, D, E and F Co. A, 102d Supply Train.

2. In table, bottom of page 2, under heading "Quartermaster Corps," first column, change item "Motor-truck companies" to read as follows:

Motor-truck companies.

(If not included in supply trains.)

II.—So much of Par. 8(a), G.O. 29, War D., 1916, as relates to the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, is amended to read as follows:

At the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y., 3d Disciplinary Battalion, consisting of the 3d Disciplinary Band and 9th and 10th Disciplinary Companies.

III.—Female telephone operators authorized for service abroad

are given the privileges and allowances now prescribed or which may hereafter be prescribed by Army Regulations and general orders for Army nurses as to the following items:

- Transportation of baggage.
- Rations and quarters.
- Commutation of rations, fuel and quarters.
- Medical attendance.
- Sleeping-car and steamer accommodations.
- Purchase of subsistence stores.
- IV.—Publishes particulars of the Mexican Service Badge, which appeared in an advance copy of G.O. 155, 1917, War D., in our issue of Dec. 29, page 677.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN BIDDLE, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 24, DEC. 25, 1917, SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

Major J. Alfred Moss, S.C., having reported, is announced as department signal officer, with station in Charleston, S.C., relieving Lieut. Col. John B. Christian, S.C.

G.O. 29, DEC. 26, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

1. There will be organized and equipped at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the 23d, 24th and 25th Battalions of the United States Guards.

2. The 23d Battalion will be organized first and later expanded into four battalions as soon as officers and enlisted men become available.

3. The following temporary assignments of officers are made, effective this date:

First Lieut. Roscoe R. Self to be battalion adjutant; 2d Lieut. Burt E. Woody to be battalion supply officer; 1st Lieut. G. E. Roche to command of Co. A; 1st Lieut. B. Weisinger to command of Co. B; 1st Lieut. John T. Wickham to command of Co. C; 1st Lieut. Olen H. Spiegel to command of Co. D; 2d Lieut. J. E. DeWolf to be assistant to the battalion adjutant; 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Heiny to be assistant to the battalion supply officer; 2d Lieut. William E. Buck assigned to Co. A.

4. The officers above named will proceed from Alcatraz Island to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

G.O. 10, DEC. 28, 1917, SOUTH PACIFIC COAST A.D.

Major George Ruhlen, jr., C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as materiel officer of the district.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. B. Anderson, M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The A.G. and to S.G. of Army for further orders. (Dec. 26, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class W. L. Dawner, Med. Dept., Supply Depot, to Watertown, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major C. J. Taylor, C.E., in addition to his other duties, will report to Western Dept. for duty as department engineer, relieving Lieut. Col. R. Park, C.E., of that duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. J. Arnold to Washington, D.C.; Capt. M. H. Ray to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; 2d Lieut. A. C. Druley to Little Silver, N.J. (Dec. 24, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH—Col. H. Hall, 4th Field Art., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. J. R. Haviland, C.A.C., is terminated. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Capt. I. B. Summers, jr., C.A.C., to Fort Totten, N.Y., Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty on staff of C.O. (Dec. 26, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO 63D COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The assignment of the following Coast Artillery officers to the 63d Coast Artillery Regiment is announced: Lieut. Col. F. W. Phisterer, Lieut. Col. R. F. Woods, Major A. P. S. Hyde, Major B. H. Kerfoot, Major F. H. Phipps, C.A.C.; Chaplain W. Stewart, C.A., N.G.; Capt. R. W. Riefkohl, J. W. Barker, E. L. Bigham, C.A.C.; W. M. Vestal, C.A., N.G.; R. W. Riefkohl, C.A.C.; B. B. Holmes, T. L. Shurteff, D. K. Billings, C.A., N.G.; R. J. Kessey, L. W. Ward, R. N. Miller, W. L. Neel, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Lane, F. J. Shaw, F. C. Dahlquist, L. Christy, G. H. Simons, J. A. Tilling, C.A., N.G.; C. S. Brown, J. A. Smith, C.A.C.; L. F. Jackson, C.A., N.G.; C. H. Nelson, C.A.C.; E. N. Warren, C.A., N.G.; C. H. Hill, F. G. Roberts, D. J. Rutherford, N. P. Heath, C.A.C.; C. W. Clarke, 2d Lieut. W. W. Hawkins, G. P. Porter, T. O. Nish, H. E. Zimmerman, O. W. Bennett, A. G. Fisher, R. C. Barlow, C.A., N.G.; R. E. Taylor, J. Wilcox, O. D. Anderson, C. H. Carlander, J. H. Hoffman, S. L. Simpson, C. L. Young, C.A.C.; E. Langhart, R. A. Le Baron, A. S. Mariner, F. J. Coberly, J. H. Boden, C.A., N.G.; J. B. Thomas, I. W. Jordan, J. S. Baker, L. W. Snell, W. D. Dockery, J. M. Barnett, J. E. Bell, C. L. Kitchen, C. W. L. Johnson, D. M. Logan, J. J. Doles, C.A.C. (Dec. 24, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO COAST ARTILLERY AMMUNITION TRAIN.

The assignment of the following officers to the Coast Artillery Ammunition Train, Motor Section, 8-inch Howitzers, is announced: Major F. R. McReynolds, C.A., N.G.; Capt. A. J. Donner, C.A.C.; J. T. Riley, F. J. Baum, R. G. Swaffield, C.A., N.G.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Spaulding, W. A. Knost, H. C. Price, 2d Lieut. H. G. Archibald, W. D. Burk, V. J. Gianelloni, W. C. Holler, T. J. Welcker, B. F. Seale, C.A.C. (Dec. 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D—Major H. E. Comstock, 3d Inf., to the command of ammunition trains, 5th Div. (Regular), and to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

TRANSFERS OF INFANTRY.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned: Second Lieut. E. D. Porter, 44th Inf., to 12th; 2d Lieut. F. Magill, 12th Inf., to 44th. Each officer will join new regiment. (Dec. 24, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. L. I. Samuelson, retired, to Fort Jay, N.Y., Atlantic Branch, for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Capt. S. M. Parker, retired, to duty as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Dec. 24, War D.)

ORDERED TO JOIN REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. L. C. Swager assigned to 14th Field Art. for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Major L. B. Smith, N.G.U.S. (New York), from duty in 27th Division; to Camp Cody, Denning, N.M., 34th Div., for duty as assistant division adjutant. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Major J. Henry, N.G.U.S., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th Div., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

The discharge, for the good of the Service, of Capt. C. W. Brown, 47th Inf., N.Y.N.G., Dec. 24, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Major L. S. Tillotson, N.G.U.S., to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., and report to Brig. Gen. R. Hoffman, N.A., for duty as division adjutant of the provisional division at Camp Stuart. (Dec. 24, War D.)

APPOINTED TO NATIONAL GUARD.

Second Lieut. A. L. Campbell, O.R.C., to first lieutenant in N.G.U.S. He will report at 30th Division, Greenville, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. O. L. Farris, O.R.C., appointed to first lieu-

tenant in N.G.U.S. from Dec. 17, 1917, and to 30th Division, Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The honorable discharge of Brig. Gen. H. C. Clark, N.A., from the Service of the U.S., on account of physical disability, as of date of Dec. 22, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 26, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. W. C. Bonner, San. C., N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. J. H. Harlin, S.C., N.A., to Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The following recently appointed chaplains, N.A., to rank as first lieutenants from Dec. 15, 1917, will proceed to the camp herein specified for assignment to regiments: O. Nooy (of Oregon) and E. E. Lane (1st Lieut., C.A., O.R.C.) to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. (Dec. 24, War D.)

The following chaplains of the N.A., appointed with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 22, 1917, are assigned to the regiments specified and will join: G. A. Griffiths to 301st Mechanical Repairs Shop Regiment; J. A. Whitaker to 302d Mechanical Repairs Shop Regiment. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Chaplain H. A. Rogers, N.A., recently appointed, with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 7, 1917, to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty with 514th Regiment of Engrs. (Dec. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. J. C. Geran, 303d Field Art., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty with 1st New Hampshire Infantry. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued directing 2d Lieut. Q. A. S. McKean, 303d Field Art., to Camp Greene, N.C., are revoked. (Dec. 26, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major C. A. Meserve, C.A.C., N.A., form assignment to 62d Coast Art. Regiment and is assigned to 60th Coast Art. Regiment. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Major W. R. McCleary, C.A., N.A., is relieved from assignment to 60th Coast Art. Regiment and is assigned to 62d Coast Art. Regiment. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Major G. Ruhlen, jr., C.A.C., N.A., to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty on staff of C.O., South Pacific C.A. District. (Dec. 26, War D.)

UNASSIGNED.

Capt. J. W. Crowley, N.A., will report to the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Dept., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. F. Brannigan, N.A., to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, for duty with 89th Div. (Dec. 26, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to camps specified after their names for duty: Col. F. L. Parker, Inf., N.A., to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Lieut. Col. N. E. Margetta, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Col. B. B. Hyer, Inf., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Lieut. Col. R. H. Allin, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Okla.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Wood, Field Art., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. C. B. Smith, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Logan, Texas. (Dec. 24, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

INSPECTORS.

Major J. W. Dalton, I.G.R.C., to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., for duty as inspector on the staff of the provisional division at that place. (Dec. 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. C. R. Gray, jr., Q.M.R.C., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Capt. G. H. Scull, Q.M.R.C., to duty with War College Division, Washington. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers to Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N.J., for duty as C.O. of motor truck companies designated: Capt. G. B. Darby, jr., Q.M.R.C., Motor Truck Co. No. 406; Capt. W. L. Clayton, Q.M.R.C., Motor Truck Co. No. 407; 2d Lieut. G. W. Klinger, Q.M.C., N.A., Motor Truck Co. No. 408. (Dec. 24, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. V. Ewers to Rochester, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 19 (Rochester General Hospital); Capt. C. T. Sturgeon to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Capt. R. D. Perdue and 1st Lieut. K. L. Able to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty: Capt. G. S. Monical; 1st Lieut. L. L. Elliott, E. S. Fulton and J. G. Holmes. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Belleville, Ill., Aviation School, Scotts Field, for assignment to squadrons being organized there: J. G. Conley, J. W. Dunn and A. W. Graves. (Dec. 24, War D.)

The appointment of the following first lieutenants in M.R.C. as captains from Dec. 14, 1917, is announced: First Lieut. G. Baughman, Z. S. Cowan, W. F. Crutchley, W. C. Dyer, C. J. Ellen, S. T. Elliott, F. P. Fitzpatrick, A. Hartley, W. B. Harvey, J. M. Lee, W. H. Littlepage, J. N. McCartney, S. McClary, A. B. McLean, H. M. Moore, C. J. Murphy, J. B. Figgott, E. A. Pitts, J. W. Stephens, E. G. Thompson, G. Walter, E. J. Abbott, J. H. Baldwin, A. N. Bobbitt, H. L. Ballowe, E. R. Decker, F. Hagler, H. Johnston, R. T. Knight, A. C. McCurdy, D. L. Martin, F. J. Quigley, A. Randall, T. F. Renfrow, F. P. Richards, R. Sanderson, S. C. Smith, F. B. Spencer, G. H. Stagner, I. C. Tyndall, T. R. Wilson, E. S. Winslow, A. C. Zehnder, H. Zimmerman. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: R. S. Preston to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; W. C. Williams to Waco, Texas, with aviation troops; T. H. Odeneal to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; C. B. Gant and M. L. Torrey to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; W. G. Lewis to Fort Screven, Ga. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty: L. T. Bolton, O. J. Chaney, R. B. Dodson, W. O. Hearn, J. A. Meek and V. J. P. Jourdan. (Dec. 26, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to station at the places indicated: L. Levenson, Louisville, Ky.; E. D. Modlin, Atlanta, Ga. (Dec. 26, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 819th Engrs., Palo Alto, Cal., for duty: Capt. C. E. Stuart; 1st Lieut. J. M. Cohen, J. A. Cameron, W. T. McNabb; 2d Lieut. F. H. Fox, W. H. Lange, H. M. Heiskell; Capt. W. L. Harwell; 1st Lieut. J. F. Quisenberry, C. H. Kent, H. R. Heim; 2d Lieut. E. P. Hammitt, R. L. Smith; Capt. J. M. Walter, jr., J. McMillan; 1st Lieut. A. G. Weber, F. P. Gowan, F. E. Roper, D. D. Smith; 2d Lieut. E. A. Arnold, G. V. McKeever. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with Engineer replacement troops: Capt. W. H. Bissell, S. Szumanski, W. J. Gough; 1st Lieut. P. O. Rose; 2d Lieut. R. W. Reynolds, R. R. Irvine, C. F. Waite; Capt. L. V. Degnan; 2d Lieut. C. Creighton, R. P. Emerson, J. B. Hodges, C. O. Isakson, E. J. Riordan. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty: Capt. D. G. Miller, J. A. Hunter, F. J. Boland, G. H. Wilson, jr.; 1st Lieut. F. R. Becker, H. R. Peckham, G. W. Davis; 2d Lieut. H. D. Farmer; 1st Lieut. H. C. McRae, H. Sherman, R. P. Wheelock; 2d Lieut. L. L. Turley, E. J. Fearing. (Dec. 24, War D.)

The following officers of E.R.C. are assigned to 319th Engrs., Palo Alto, Cal., for duty: Capt. D. W. Smith, W. J. Smith, O. W. Harrah and W. E. Roche; 1st Lieut. W. J. Shenk, D. S. Ferguson, H. F. Taylor, D. E. A. Cameron, W. B. Joyce and G. C. Fitzgerald; 2d Lieut. E. B. Pollister, T. L. Platt, J. W. Foreman, H. L. Williams, A. M. Barreau and A. S. Karkov. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty: Capt. J. G. Hendrie, G. B. Ogier; 1st Lieut. N. D. Linsley, E. P. Hall, J. S. Wise, L. J. Caulfield; 2d Lieut. A. McLean, jr., T. A. Ward, C. Hart-degen, jr., A. B. Randall, E. Gedney, C. B. Feecey; Capt. L.

E. Terrell; 1st Lieut. C. T. Olmsted, B. S. Snowden, P. R. Hines; 2d Lieut. C. W. Haupt, G. W. Stoddard, T. L. Wellen, jr., H. T. Sutcliffe, R. S. McCook. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. F. R. Barnes is assigned to 30th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C.; Capt. W. R. White and 1st Lieut. W. Lewis to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Harbour and 2d Lieut. S. Levy are assigned to 318th Engr. Train, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 2d Lieut. E. E. White assigned to 27th Engrs. (Mining), Dec. 21, 1917, Camp Meade, Md. (Dec. 24, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major H. Linsley, Capt. J. D. Burks, 1st Lieut. E. E. Reese, 2d Lieut. A. B. Johnston. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. C. A. Reagan, O.R.C., to Peoria, Ill., Holt Manufacturing Co., for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Prather, O.R.C., to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington, D.C.: Majors F. S. Glover, G. Hutchinson and L. E. Schaefer; 1st Lieut. J. W. Heffner and 2d Lieut. W. H. Caldwell. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major S. M. McFadden to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Fish to Sandy Hook, N.J.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Gay to Peoria, Ill., at the Post-Office Building. (Dec. 26, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Officers of S.R.C. to Little Silver, N.J., for duty: First Lieut. W. G. Higginbotham, E. B. Thornton, P. J. New, H. J. Lane, J. O. Wagner; 2d Lieut. E. H. Humble, J. Elliott, T. P. Dudley, H. E. Olsen, C. F. Mason, C. T. Blanck, W. A. Bailey, E. D. Pangburn, C. M. Clark, R. H. Bouligay, A. B. Albrow, R. W. Abright. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. F. B. Scholl, S.R.C., to duty at Morrison, Va. (Dec. 24, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. R. S. Dickinson, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Millington, Tenn., Park Field, for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. T. D. Cope, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of Army for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. C. C. Gaines to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; 1st Lieut. E. D. Newhall to Portland, Ore., to Col. B. P. Disque, S.C. Yeon Bldg.; 1st Lieut. C. Monroe to Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. J. P. W. Arnold to Portland, Ore., to Col. B. P. Disque, S.C. Yeon Bldg.; 2d Lieut. F. R. Deal to Morrison, Va.; 2d Lieut. D. H. Danner to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. B. Edrington to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. (Dec. 26, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Capt. W. N. Moss, C.A.R.C., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Capt. G. A. Reaney, C.A.R.C., to Fort MacArthur, Cal., C.D. of Los Angeles, for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. G. R. Meahan, I.R.C., to duty at Camp Devens, Mass. (Dec. 26, War D.)

See pages 710-717 for other Army orders.

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

THE TROOPS IN FRANCE.

A corporal was killed and one private was wounded on Christmas Eve when a German shell dropped near a party of American engineers working in trenches on a section of the French front, says an Associated Press dispatch from the American Army headquarters in France on Dec. 27. The engineers for several weeks had been working along the front with veteran French engineers for purposes of instruction. On a recent moonlight night German aviators dropped bombs near a certain town and two American privates, who were in a camp in a wood, were killed. The German airmen flew low and dropped their bombs accurately.

For three days snow fell more or less intermittently throughout the American zone, interfering with the training of troops and with communications. No serious difficulty has been experienced thus far, but it is feared the supply problem will give trouble if the storm continues. Some troops of a newly landed division of former National Guardsmen reached the towns in which they are to be billeted temporarily after marching for two days through the storm. Notwithstanding the severe weather, their experience seemed to have done them more good than harm, for the men are rapidly becoming hardened. Former Guardsmen of another division carried on their work in spite of the storm. Troops from the Southern States were quite uncomfortable for a few days, but they are becoming accustomed to the cold and snow.

The War Department has received from Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., a copy of the record describing the services for the three American soldiers who were killed in the Germans' first trench raid against United States troops on Nov. 3, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Nov. 10, page 396. The papers bear the following endorsement from Major Gen. William L. Sibert: "Forwarded recommending that the request of General Bordenaux to have the remains of the men left at Bathelemon be favorably considered." Bathelemon is the name of the town where the three privates were buried.

Order as to Intoxicating Liquors.

On Dec. 28 the Secretary of War issued the following statement, which is self-explanatory: "The War Department has received copies of the orders issued by General Pershing relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the American Expeditionary Force. These orders read in part as follows: 'Commanding officers at all places where our troops may be located will confer with the local French authorities and use every endeavor to limit to the lowest possible number the places where intoxicants are sold. It is desired that these authorities be assisted in locating non-licensed resorts, which should be reported immediately to the proper authority for the necessary action. Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts from inhabitants whiskey, brandy, champagne, liquor or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beer. The gift or retail sale of these by inhabitants in the zone of the Army is forbidden by French laws. Commanding officers will see that all drinking places where alcoholic liquors named above are sold are designated as 'Off Limits' and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them.' The Department is advised by General Pershing that since there is little beer sold in France, the men are thus limited to the light native wines used by the French people. The use even of these is being discouraged by the commanding general in every possible way. General Pershing states that there is now under discussion a plan for the prohibition of the sale of all liquors and wines to our troops."

Owing to the agitations that have been raised by advocates of prohibition in the United States, reports of which probably reached our headquarters in France, General Pershing made a statement to the correspondents on Dec. 29, in the course of which he said:

"The question of prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants to American troops is under discussion with the French regulations on the subject. It stated only that here in France that do not exist in the United States. The general order issued on Dec. 18 was a long step in

ward the prevention of drinking among our men. It was not by any means intended to convey an injunction to the American troops to drink light wine and beer, but quite the reverse. It was drawn to conform to French regulations on the subject. I stated only that light wine and beer would be permitted and prohibited the purchase of and acceptance of gifts of whiskey, brandy, champagne or similar beverages. It ordered that all drinking places where such articles are sold be forbidden American soldiers. It is the same regulation made in France by the British army and by the French. Although I am heartily in favor of prohibition for the American Expeditionary Force, the situation in France and the United States is not the same. Comparatively few French people drink water as we do; they drink wine instead. This is partly because the French water supply is not as pure as ours. Obviously, there are obstacles to forbidding wine shops in the zone of the Army to do business at all, which practically is what the French would have to do. Local sentiment will play a large part in the determination of the question.

General Pershing visited King Albert of Belgium on Dec. 29. On arriving at a station near the Belgian front General Pershing was received by the King, who was accompanied by General Raquoy, Chief of Staff of the Belgian army, and officers of the King's military suite and a company of infantry with a flag from the Guard of Honor. King Albert conducted General Pershing to the royal residence, where the visitors remained for luncheon. Later in the day the American commander left the Belgian front after further courtesies had been exchanged.

The American Army now has its own military police in Paris and in the principal American military centers in France, says a dispatch of Dec. 28. They have just made their appearance in the Place de l'Opera wearing the regulation uniform with a black arm badge with the letters "M.P." for military police, in red. This makes the third police force operating in Paris, the British army having had its special force there for some time.

General Pershing on Dec. 31 cabled to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, this reply to the Christmas message sent by the women of America to the Expeditionary Forces: "All ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces unite in heartfelt thanks to the women of America for their love and their prayers. The patriotism of our incomparable women, than whom there are no others more noble, shall be our constant inspiration until the great capital task which has been entrusted to us shall be accomplished. Accept our best wishes for the coming year and our firm confidence in our final success."

Citations by General Haig.

Among the list of names submitted by Field Marshal Haig on Dec. 28 of persons serving on the Western front as deserving special mention are the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A.: Lieut. Col. H. Cabot, Harvard; Lieut. Col. C. C. Collins, Chicago; Major G. W. Orde, Lakeside; Major H. Cushing, Harvard; Lieut. Col. M. Delaney, Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. J. D. Five (?), St. Louis; Lieut. Col. H. L. Gilchrist, Lakeside; Major L. L. Hopwood, Presbyterian; Major V. H. Kazzanjan, Harvard; Lieut. Col. R. U. Patterson, Harvard. Pvt. A. Mason of the Harvard medical unit is included in the list. Field Marshal Haig also included these American nurses: Miss B. M. Alexander, Miss S. Briggs, Mrs. J. Christie, Miss C. Cuppage, Miss M. Dunlop, Miss G. M. Gerrard, Miss C. Hall, Miss H. G. McClelland, Miss I. McKee, Miss L. Marsh, Miss J. C. Stenson, Miss D. Arch, and Sisters V. Allen, G. Allison, M. Clinch, G. Davidson.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Gilchrist, Med Corps, U.S.A.; Major G. W. Crile, M.R.C., and three nurses, Miss Inez McKee, Miss Grace Allison and Miss Helen Briggs, all of Lakeside Unit, Base Hospital No. 4, now abroad, have been cited for bravery by Field Marshal Haig, commander in chief of the British forces in France. Colonel Gilchrist, in charge of the unit, and Major Crile are well known Clevelanders. Miss McKee, whose parents live in Mansfield, and Miss Briggs, daughter of Henry Briggs, of North Olmsted, are both graduates of Lakeside Hospital, and both lived in Cleveland, Ohio, prior to their departure for France. Major Crile returned to Cleveland last fall and gave several addresses regarding his experiences on the fighting front. Some weeks ago he returned to France and joined the Lakeside Unit. Both girls are under twenty-five.

Reunion of Marines.

The U.S. Marines in France were celebrating a reunion on Jan. 3, writes Thomas M. Johnson in a dispatch to the New York Evening Sun. On that day the troop trains brought in loads of soldiers of the sea who for a long time have been detached and scattered all over France from the sea to the training area. At last the Marine Brigade is a reality. Months ago the original Marine detachment accompanying the first contingent was moved from the area occupied previously and was thereafter split up into parties and sent to ports of entry to do military police duty. Marines who arrived later were assigned to similar duty along the lines of communication until comparatively few Marines were left in the training area. Now, however, on the arrival of the Infantry specially intended as military police the reassembling of all of them is possible. They have all been reassembled except one company in Paris and one company at general headquarters. The brigade thus formed will, together with the Infantry, constitute a division of Marines at full strength under the new tables of organization. Some of these units have had much time for training and the brigade as a whole will soon catch up. The Marines had made splendid progress in learning the new warfare and were greatly disappointed on being detached and unable to go into the trenches with their former comrades, the Infantrymen of the first contingent. Now that they are reunited there is great jubilation.

Units in England and Italy.

The American Army has established a "passing camp" in England, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Associated Press: "Men come here after landing on British soil and undergo a sort of quarantine for a week or so. Then, their whole unit having been assembled, they depart to be trained in France. The camp is policed by men of the United States Marines. Some of them have already seen service in France. The colonel commanding the camp is an old West Pointer. His adjutant, a captain of Marines, is from Annapolis. There are a number of British officers and soldiers assigned to assist the Americans. The camp, which was turned over by the British military authorities, is complete and well equipped. There is an excellent hospital, good, 'dry' canteens, clubs, chapels, banks, an express office and a good drug store. Girl members of the British Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, in regulation khaki uniform, are employed in an auxiliary capacity here, and the American officers and men alike express ad-

miration of the way they carry out the duties assigned to them."

That American aviators are to be trained in Italy is indicated by this semi-official dispatch from Rome made public in Washington on Dec. 28. It reads: "Some hundreds of American aviators, assigned to a school instituted in a Southern Italian town, constitute the first American corps to reach Italy."

MAIL FOR FORCES ABROAD.

In addressing our troops on service abroad give the soldier's rank, full name, regiment and company; or if unassigned; or Ordinance Enlisted Reserve Corps, Quartermaster Corps, etc.; and then simply the words "American Expeditionary Forces." Do not add "via New York," or "via Postmaster, New York," or "in France," or anything else.

Mail sent from abroad should be left unsealed, as it must be inspected by the censor.

The New York post office announced on Dec. 28 that the arrangement under which the War Department accepted Christmas boxes for despatch to the American expeditionary forces when sent "Care of the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Pier 1, Hoboken, N.J., no longer is in effect. All such boxes which reached the port of embarkation after Dec. 5 will be returned to the senders if they transmit the proper amount of postage to the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, New York, N.Y. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that parcels for the American expeditionary forces not exceeding seven pounds in weight may be sent by mail. Such parcels need not be packed in wooden boxes unless the nature of the contents requires it.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Killed in Action.

Dec. 23.—Corpl. Russell W. Sprague, Engrs., Middletown, N.Y.

Wounded in Action.

Nov. 14.—Pvt. Frank Wauk, Inf., severely wounded; Franpal Polesnow, Poland, Russia.
Dec. 23.—Corpl. Charles G. Hewitt, Engrs., slightly wounded; Rockland, Maine; Pvt. Henry J. Griffin, Engrs., slightly wounded in air raid; Niantic, Ill.

Deaths from Disease or Accident.

Dec. 9.—Pvt. Alex. B. Zerby, Ammunition Train, enteritis and inanition; Apollo, Pa.
Dec. 17.—Pvt. William C. Douglas, Field Art., emphysema; Attica, Ind.

Dec. 19.—Pvt. John L. McDonald, Inf., cerebrospinal meningitis; Dorchester, Mass.

Dec. 22.—Pvt. Andrew Ambuchon, Engrs., accidentally killed; Bonne Terre, Mo.; Pvt. William M. Weatherford, Engrs., broncho pneumonia acute; Scranton, S.C.; Pvt. Michele Louise, Inf., killed by explosion; Naples, Italy; Pvt. Walter J. Bennett, Engrs., measles complicated by broncho pneumonia acute; Kirkland, Ga.; Pvt. Archie DeShields, Stevedore Regiment, pneumonia; Woodruff, S.C.

Dec. 23.—Pvt. Harry Latta, Inf., pneumonia; Columbus, Ohio; Pvt. Eric O. Sayre, Aero Squadron, broncho pneumonia; Waterbury, Neb.; Pvt. Samuel Sunderland, Inf., accidental gunshot wound; Fall River, Mass.

Dec. 24.—Pvt. Leonard Ford, Labor Co., pneumonia; Houma, La.; Pvt. A. D. Steele, Stevedore Battalion, bronchitis; Fulton, Miss.; Pvt. John H. Hammett, Q.M.C., meningitis; St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. John L. Mulligan, Inf., tuberculosis; Seattle, Wash.; Cook Martin H. Fitzgerald, Inf., meningitis; Roxbury, Mass.; Pvt. 1st class, George E. Truax, Sanitary Detachment, Inf., double pneumonia and scarlet fever; Des Moines, Iowa; Pvt. Ralph H. Lashua, Inf., cerebrospinal meningitis; Lowell, Mass.

Dec. 25.—Pvt. Garland E. McCoy, Aero Squadron, pneumonia; Portsmouth, Va.; Pvt. Herbert Schroeder, Inf., pneumonia; Dubuque, Iowa; Pvt. Eli George, Engrs.; pneumonia; Squanish, Wash.; Pvt. James G. Traill, Engrs., pneumonia; Bakersfield, Cal.; Pvt. John Coleman, Inf., meningitis; Long Island City, N.Y.

Dec. 26.—Pvt. Carl Faunbaugh, Inf., broncho pneumonia; Richmond, Ohio; Pvt. Gordon Vaughn, Field Art., pleurisy; New York, N.Y.

Dec. 27.—Pvt. Prudent R. Van Risseghem, Engrs., railroad accident; Omaha, Minn.; Pvt. Roy E. Mahin, Aero Squadron, diffuse hypernephrosis; Lamonia, Mo.; Pvt. Jesse G. Marshall, Inf., measles and pneumonia; Edmonds, Wash.; Pvt. Herman Sauppe, Engrs., meningitis; Snohomish, Wash.; Pvt. William H. Messer, Inf., pneumonia and tuberculosis; Fall Brook Farm, Middleboro, Mass.; Pvt. Edward J. Crawford, Sig. Corps, chloroform anesthesia; Castlegate, Utah.

Dec. 28.—Pvt. Ernest R. Windsor, Med. Dept., Ambulance Co., pneumonia; Athens, Ohio; Sgt., 1st class, Welby N. Craig, Aero Squadron, pneumonia; Clinton, Okla.; Mechanic Bert Andrews, Med. Dept., bronchitis suppurative; La Grande, Ore.

Dec. 29.—Pvt. Frederick O. Johnson, Engrs., pneumonia; Goodwin, Ark.; Pvt. Homer Moore, Motor Truck Co., Ammunition Train, ruptured liver; Miami, Okla.; Bugler Frederick E. Palmer, Gun Battalion, pneumonia; West Haven, Conn.; Pvt. Arthur H. Drake, Engrs., meningitis and pneumonia; Eureka, Cal.; Pvt. Harry Savage, Inf., pneumonia; Spokane, Wash.

Dec. 30.—Nurse May Berry, Base Hospital, pneumonia; Frankton, Ind.; Army Field Clerk Daniel J. Hayes, pneumonia; Springfield, Mass.; Pvt. Ernest Canon, Stevedores Regiment, pneumonia; Statesboro, Ga.; Pvt. Morris W. Barnhill, Inf., gas asphyxiation; Elizabeth, La.; Pvt. Shad Tate, Labor Co., meningitis; Como, Miss.

Dec. 31.—Pvt. Henry Threet, stevedore, pneumonia; Salem, Ala.

Jan. 1.—Pvt. Ester Edwards, stevedore regiment, spinal meningitis; Birmingham, Ala.

Jan. 2.—Master Sig. Electr. Franklin Perry, cerebro-spinal meningitis; Emburath, N.Y. Pvt. Henry C. Keown, broncho pneumonia; Baker, Iowa. Pvt. George H. Kingman, Aero Squadron, meningitis; West Bridgewater, Mass. Pvt. Gordon Vaughn; New York city. Pvt. William A. Dodge, pneumonia; Berkeley, Cal.

Jan. 3.—First Lieut. William Hague, pneumonia; New York city. Corpl. Diller O. Clouse, pneumonia; Fontana, Kas. Pvt. Fred H. Cottrell, pneumonia; Bradley Beach, N.J. Pvt. Ira A. Bryant, meningitis; Brockton, Mass. Pvt. James Dennenwitz, pneumonia; Chillicothe, Ohio. Pvt. Panel F. Miller, pneumonia; Seattle, Wash.

CHRISTMAS OF 79TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

The 79th U.S. Field Artillery, commanded by Col. Charles D. Rhodes, a regiment newly organized from the 21st U.S. Cavalry, celebrated Christmas eve at its camp, among the Texas pine woods near Houston with an immense regimental Christmas tree, decorated with appropriate trimmings and red, white and blue electric lights donated by the Houston Electric Company. Each one of 1,550 officers and soldiers received a gift, mainly through the efforts of the American Red Cross and its field director, Mr. Ingram F. Boyd, of St. Louis; and of certain good people of Houston who contributed toward the celebration.

The night was perfect, clear and cold with a full moon; the regiment was drawn up in mass before the tree, where a small stand had been erected for speakers and singers; while alongside the tree, the splendid regimental band under the leadership of Harry E. Alden, contributed very materially to the enjoyment of the men, and to a large number of visitors from Houston. At the opportune moment in the exercises Santa Claus came driving his reindeer up through the pines, the ears of the immense Army mules being embellished with home-made antlers. After a short and witty speech, Santa Claus

presented to the regimental adjutant, Capt. Harry A. Flint, 79th Field Art., a formidable oak "shillalah," decorated with green ribbon, which Captain Flint graciously accepted as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by officers and men. Santa Claus was Lieut. Harry Larsen, who pulled the same stunt with the Pershing forces in Mexico a year ago and knew just what to do and when to do it to add zest to the ceremonies. Colonel Rhodes directed the preparation of the Christmas tree and the program for the event. He was ably assisted by Mrs. Rhodes, who took a personal interest in the matter, and also by Chaplain Harry C. Fraser.

The program was as follows: Selection, band; remarks, Colonel Rhodes; instrumental solo, Sergt. Gustav Rippert; address, Chaplain Fraser; vocal solo, Pvt. E. Lagomarsino; instrumental solo, Corpl. Osman Ingraham; arrival of Santa Claus and distribution of presents; Battle Hymn of the Republic, entire regiment; music, band. Chaplain Fraser inaugurated an interesting feature for the men of the regiment who have no friends and who get no "letters from home." He saw to it that all these received a personal letter for Christmas written by some unknown "friend," and he found them very much appreciated.

87TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

The men of Co. A, 345th Inf., 87th Division, Camp Pike, Ark., although held in quarantine and not able to go home for Christmas had a merry and happy time. For Christmas eve the men were given a tree by Captain Clemens, who was greatly aided by some of the good ladies of Little Rock, Ark. Every man had a stocking containing toys, horns, balloons, etc., and had two nice presents besides sweaters sent them by the Red Cross.

A concert arranged by the men themselves was very interesting, and when all the presents had been given out and all the fruits, nuts, candy, etc., had been eaten and all had enjoyed a smoke the tables were pushed back and every one danced. For Christmas morning a comedy field day was held, all the events being such that every man in the company could participate, blindfolded boxing, three-legged race, sack race, pony race, cracker eating contest and other events of a comical nature. The last event being a prize drill for the best individual soldier for a silver medal, given by Captain Clemens, the medal to remain property of the company and to be drilled for each week. Home folks were missed but not near as much as expected.

The program of the tree and concert was as follows: "We Are Ready"; 1, a couple of words, Captain Clemens; 2, America; 3, why we celebrate Christmas, Pvt. P. Bennett; 4, "Kaiser Bill" (tune—John Brown's Body); 5, our flag, Private Lundberg; 6, piano solo, Private Fuchs; 7, three or four words, Lieutenant Norvell; 8, "Bill Kaiser" (tune—Tipperary); 9, recitation, Private McCann; 10, solo, Private Leistikow; 11, piano solo, Pvt. P. Bennett; 12, presentation of warrants to new non-commissioned officers; 13, harp quartette, 1st Sergeant Harshman, Privates Busjaeger, Penn and Knight; 14, saxophone solo, Private Ballard; 15, Over There; 16, Star-Spangled Banner; eats and smokes, apples, oranges, bananas, candy and nuts, cigars and cigarettes.

The program of the field day was: Wheelbarrow race, two men boxing—blindfolded; three-legged race, standing broad grin, pony race, peanut scramble, sack race, biting apples on string, egg race, prize drill, obstacle race, cracker eating contest, relay race, brain race.

COMMISSIONS IN RESERVE AND N.A.

The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Army were made in the office of The Adjutant General, Dec. 27, 1917:

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

To be captain, Quartermaster Reserve.—Thomas Kirby Schmuck.

To be captains, Engineer Reserve.—Alfred H. Wright, George H. Griffith, Joseph S. Bradstreet, Henry A. Maas, Fred McLaughlin, John P. Harrison.

To be first lieutenants, Engineer Reserve.—Samuel E. Gange, Carl A. Libbey, Sidney G. Smith, Robert A. Rozier, Thomas G. Gale.

To be captains, Ordnance Reserve.—Ralph I. Graves, Charles F. Hepburn, John W. Carpenter, Harvey S. Garrett, John Turner, Royce E. Wright, James E. Diamond, William L. Robertson, Richard D. Ewing, Le Roy Richards, Edmund H. Nash, Jr., Sidney Otis.

To be first lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve.—Charles C. Cobb, Jr., James M. Clark, Henry J. Hartley, Frederick W. Lycett, Edward R. Nevile, George T. McCourt, William H. Wray, Jr., Albert E. Smyth, William R. Winans, John B. Smith, Clyde S. Riedel, James P. McKinney, Carl E. Pingel, George W. Mitchell, Dennie Elkins, Barton Hall, Charles J. Moore, William R. Wright, George M. Spowls, Robert F. Miller, Matson C. Penfield, Ward A. Miller, Edward H. Unkles.

To be second lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve.—Alfred W. Barry, Frank S. Nea, Uzal L. MacBrair, Ernest F. Schimpeler, William Ziegler, Jr., Arthur D. Alexander, Charles B. Cook, Jr., Charles C. Brown, James E. Curtis, Andrew B. Evans, Robert W. Weeks, Charles P. Smyth, Alfred C. Lindloff, Horace H. Buggie.

To be captains, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve.—James G. Heaslet, William J. Callaphan.

To be first lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve.—Dean B. Gregg, Lowell Mason, Robert J. Randolph, Mark A. Debaugh, Laurence Roberts, Henry H. Stevens, Frank D. Healy, Frank G. Davidson, Joseph A. Eldridge, Kenneth Decker, John R. Burns, Urban G. Robbins, Leland C. Hurd, Gus P. Madlish, Louis M. Briggs, J. A. Macready.

To be first lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve.—Charles H. Shook, Roger B. Stevens, Henry C. Patten, Walter C. Hooper, Charles H. Kicklighter, Stuart F. Kesters, Rodney D. Williams, Bert McNeil, William J. Slattery, Clarence E. Johns, Robert A. Weinhardt, John C. Cowden, Frederick H. Pearson, Ernest G. Thornton, Austin T. Quick, Charles B. K. Gillet, Frederick W. Griffiths, Morgan Belmont.

To be second lieutenants, Signal Reserve.—George W. Hance, Howard Safford, Alden L. Hart, Alessio Ascopardi, Noble M. McKay, Albert A. Kaufman.

To be temporary first lieutenants, Signal Corps, R.A.—Keeling G. Pulliam, Isaiah Davies.

NATIONAL ARMY.

To be second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, N.A.—Walter E. Holloway.

To be first lieutenants, Sanitary Corps, N.A.—Charles V. Sheehan, Roy L. Sidelings, John H. Mitchell.

GEORGE A. KING

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WANTED: Salesmen, with Military experience, if possible, to sell uniforms to the Officers direct by a Wholesale Tailoring Firm. Box 49, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT INFANTRY, Oct. 26, 1917, desires to transfer with PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address G. C. R., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, U.S.A., desires mutual transfer with CAVALRY OFFICER. Any proposition will be considered. Address H. A. R., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, June 14, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address L. A. R., c/o Army and Navy Journal.

FIRST SERGEANT'S ROLL CALL BLANKS: (A Watch Pocket Muster Roll) 10c ea., \$5 per 100. Send for list other military blanks. Coupon Books. THE EAGLE PRESS, "Service Printers," Portland, Me.

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CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY, 1917, desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Bonus offered. Address Box 46, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, Oct. 25, 1917, desires transfer with PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Lieut. D. M. Hoagland, 8th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla.

BAND LEADER wishes appointment for Army Band. Three years' personal instruction under A. F. Weldon on cornet; played with Battle Mountain Sanitarium Band, Hot Springs, S.D.; Orpheum Theatre, Leavenworth, Kas.; famous Kluties Band; touring to San Francisco Exposition with The Birth of a Nation Picture orchestra; directed show bands and have been in my present position as Director of the Mitchell Municipal Concert Band for two years with all salaried men. Can give first-class recommendations from the City and elsewhere where I have been as to ability and character. Commanding Officers write or wire E. E. FLANDERS, Band Leader, Mitchell, S.D.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 41, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY, May 15, 1917, regiment in U.S., desires transfer to COAST ARTILLERY. Bonus. Address Box 43, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, Oct. 6, 1917, desires to transfer with PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY OR FIELD ARTILLERY. Address S. J. G., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

OFFICERS stationed on Long Island should write Colonial Arms Hotel, car. Shelton and Herriman Aves., Jamaica, for quarters. Grill and all modern conveniences. Just out of New York city. Special rates. Phone 2551 Jamaica.

WANTED: RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY to take charge of cadets at branch college. Write Major E. P. Lawton, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

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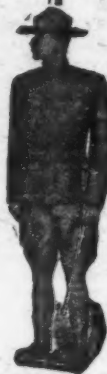
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To aid in relieving the coal shortage in and about New York city it was suggested on Jan. 3 that the Navy Department coal warships in these waters from now until the famine is ended at Norfolk and Newport News. It is understood that this suggestion has been adopted.

It has been called to the attention of the Treasury Department that loan sharks are operating in the National Guard camps, National Army cantonments and are directing their attention especially toward loans on Liberty bonds. Loans from \$50 to \$75 are made on a \$100 bond, at rates as high as ten per cent. Col. H. M. Lord, Q.M.C., who is in charge of the Army Liberty Loan Campaign, has issued a warning that Army men should be protected, at all hazards, against those who would either misinform or otherwise take advantage of them with respect to their Government bonds. Any reputable bank will give the

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market price for the bonds and should loan on them at a reasonable rate. Open market quotations for the bonds carry only a slight discount.

A special board has been appointed for the examination of Capt. Julian R. Bernheim for promotion to colonel and for the examination of Capt. John R. Ames, for promotion to lieutenant colonel, both officers being in the Dental Corps of the Army. Following their promotion the boards will be convened at San Antonio, Texas, St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of other dental surgeons for promotion. A number of first lieutenants will be promoted lieutenant colonels as a result of the increase in the corps authorized by the Act of Oct. 6. The corps now consists of 380 officers. The one-year service begins with the date of acceptance of commission, and a first lieutenant must serve one year before he is eligible for promotion.

Secretary Baker sent a report to Congress on Jan. 3 announcing plans for the construction of aeronautic bases in the United States and territorial possessions. Nearly \$50,000,000 will be needed. Sixteen aeronautic stations will be required in the United States, costing \$24,000,000, and twenty balloon stations, costing \$3,500,000. Hawaii is allotted \$4,420,000 and Panama \$5,420,000. In additions, \$12,000,000 will be required for equipping them.

The War Department has awarded a contract for heavy type Browning machine guns to the New England Westinghouse Co. Details as to the number ordered or the amount involved were not made public, but the head of the company said the "work of installing new machinery is now under way."

A provisional division of the National Army, composed of colored men from the first draft remaining surplus after the formation of the 92d Division, is being organized at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. Thus far the framework of only two brigades has been organized.

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UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AGAIN.

In the long paragraph in his annual report for 1917 devoted to the question of universal military training Secretary of War Baker indicates that he is opposed to the idea at present, but frankly states that "the subject of universal military training continues to be discussed in the country." Except for the report that ex-President Roosevelt is going to Washington with the idea of putting some of his personal impetus into this matter and the recent publication by the National Security League of its poll of Congress, giving forty-five Senators and 168 Representatives as being in favor of the immediate enactment of universal military training into law, we had not noted any discussion of the matter recently until Mr. Baker reawakened it by his statement in his annual report. That has loosened the editorial writer's dams once more, the opinions being based on the political leanings of the papers we have noted rather than on any sound military judgment.

Thus the New Republic is of the opinion that "advocates of the universal military training are justified in carrying on their propaganda in so far as their action does not hamper the Government in its immediate business of making war. They have a right to draw such lessons from current events as appear to them sound, and to enforce these lessons upon the public mind. But they make themselves ridiculous when they charge with pacifism an administration that assumed responsibility for war, merely because it does not regard the present as an opportune time for legislative action on the question. Probably many more Americans believe in universal military training than was the case three years ago. It is conceivable that the outcome of the war may be such that practically all loyal citizens would vote for universal training. The nation has not, however, had any opportunity of indicating whether or not it favors the system, even in principle. And if the nation favored universal military training in principle, there would still remain for the legislators an enormous labor of devising a plan suitable to the requirements of the community."

This is chiefly a political opinion, the last sentence of which shows what is apparently a wilful refusal to recall a military fact of which the New Republic must have a record; since the Army War College has already prepared a plan for universal military training based on the Argentine system that is the first plan ever prepared in the United States that incorporated the costs of a military establishment based on the universal training idea. This plan was withdrawn from consideration last year and our Selective Service Act substituted for it on an agreement between the War Department and the leaders of Congress that the country was not ready to accept universal military service. The New Republic has come to the opinion that "Congress has more pressing work to do than to debate projects involving so many complicating elements. After all, there is no reason for feverish haste in deciding the question. The security of the country against invasion is already assured for some years to come by the trained men our present armies are providing."

The Outlook says that this question, raised by Secretary Baker's refusal to take it up, is not one "of establishing a new permanent military policy," and it adds: "If it were, there would be soundness in the view that we should not undertake it while we have to carry on this war. But the policy of the country is settled. That policy is one of universal military obligation. We have embodied it in a law which is taking our men to the camp and overseas. The question is whether we shall take the only measure that will enable this country to carry out its policy. The obligation to serve is universal already. A system of universal military training is simply a measure to enable men to meet that obligation. This is something that the nation owes to its citizens."

The statement that "the policy of the country is settled" is not one to be accepted so readily. Canada and Australia are both loyally and gallantly engaged in the present war and yet the peoples of these two countries differed absolutely when it came to voting on conscription, Canada voting in favor of it and Australia against it. And, moreover, it was the vote of the gallant "Anzacs" which decided that the military policy of Australia was not "settled" so far as conscription was concerned.

Representative Julius Kahn of California made an unusually vigorous and, what is of more consequence, informed plea for universal military service before the Intercollegiate Memorial Association in New York city on Dec. 29, when he said: "I am opposed to any policy which at any time in the future will allow us to sink into the condition of unprecedented unpreparedness in which we were at the beginning of this war. Let us give notice to the world that in the next two years we

will arm and train 6,000,000 Americans and as many more as are necessary to bring victory."

The reform that all this outpouring is aimed at could be brought about in the simplest way in the world and without any drastic change in our laws. It could be accomplished by the adoption of the amendment to the Selective Service Act proposed by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., which would call up for military training, but not for service, all youths in this country between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. No one has ever proposed so admirable and complete a solution of our present military problem as has General Young, nor has any one fought a campaign for it so steadfastly or with so much intelligence.

OUR CO-OPERATION WITH OUR ALLIES.

Secretary Lansing issued on Jan. 2 a statement in connection with the recommendations made public on the same date that were made to the Government by the American delegates who recently returned to this country from participating in the Inter-Allied War Council at Paris. The recommendations are covered in this statement: "That the United States exert all their influence to secure the entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war. Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the Allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping program, that the Government and the people of the United States bend every effort towards accomplishing this result by systematic co-ordination of resources of men and materials. That the fighting forces of the United States be dispatched to Europe with the least possible delay, incident to training an equipment."

Mr. Lansing's review of the report filed by Mr. House, the head of the American Mission, is much more extensive and covers in turn the naval, military, diplomatic, financial, shipping and war trade aspects of the report. In connection with the naval program under this new arrangement it is announced that in "the co-operation of the naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war" they are to be so co-ordinated as to operate as one force in the future in the prosecution of the war on sea and in conjunction with the land forces. An agreement was effected between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department "putting into effect certain plans relating to the prosecution of the naval war against the submarines"; the "formation of a definite plan for the more active utilization of American naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers"; the informing of American Navy officers of the plans of the British Admiralty; reorganization of American naval forces at French ports; and the "securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problem in European waters." In the military field a pooling arrangement of resources was entered into with the part of the United States fully understood. "This pooling agreement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918." And arrangements were made for "the fullest co-operation between the United States, Great Britain and France in the production of military instruments and supplies of all kinds."

HASTENING COMMISSIONS.

In order to hasten the commissioning and assignment to duty of civilians or enlisted men appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps or National Army, the War Department has issued the following order for procedure. In addition to the data now furnished the final recommendation for commission will also show: (a) Present address of the applicant to which telegraphic notification of appointment is to be sent. (b) First orders desired in the case; i.e., the place to which the newly appointed officer should proceed and commanding officer to whom he should report.

Immediately the original order is made The Adjutant General's office will telegraph the appointed officer that he has been appointed to a certain rank; if he accepts, that he is assigned to active duty and will proceed to a named place for assignment to duty not later than a given date. In the case of an officer appointed in the National Army orders should issue assigning him to duty immediately upon his acceptance. In that of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps orders to active duty may be deferred. Telegraphic orders issued as above will be confirmed in War Department Special Orders.

Col. W. T. Johnston, of the appointment of officers section, in explanation of the foregoing order, said that the telegraphic order acted to commission the applicant, although the formal document signed by the Secretary of War might not issue until some weeks later; that the order which permits the acceptance to be made by wire and the designation of the officer's duty to be put in the first notice will save much time, perhaps on the average a week in every instance; also it will save the long time required to prepare the commission and secure its due execution, perhaps several weeks. The pay of the newly appointed officer begins with his entry upon active duty. The Adjutant General's office is now issuing lists of officers appointed from civil life or from the enlisted men.

Senator Weeks described one of the civilian witnesses at the Senate Military Affairs Committee war inquiry as "about as impudent a man as he had ever seen."

After listening to the testimony of this witness the Senators must have been doubly impressed with the fact that Army training and Army life inculcate good manners among their other virtues.

REPORT OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., made a report to the Secretary of War as Provost Marshal General on Jan. 3 on the operation of the Selective Service Law. He urges immediate registration for military service of all men who have become twenty-one years old since the first draft registration. If this is done and similar registrations are held each year, 700,000 physically fit men of Class 1, the Provost Marshal General asserted, will be available for service every twelve months, and this would not necessitate taking men from the deferred exemption classes. "The policy and belief of this office is that in all probability it will be possible to fill all our military needs from Class 1," the report stated. Skilled labor and farmers will be drafted from the deferred classes, "should the situation demand." The situation is serious now, particularly in the shipbuilding industry and in factories working on war munitions. It is probable there will be a shortage of farm labor in the spring, although the new draft regulations have relieved that situation.

The report was placed before Congress on Jan. 3 with the request for an amendment to the Selective Service Act which would change the plan of allocating quotas. In the first draft the quotas were based only on the population, but General Crowder asks that the number of men found in class one in each district be made the new basis.

Of the total registration of 9,586,508 the number called and examined was 3,082,949, and of these 1,057,363 were certified by the boards for military service. Since the first call was for only 687,000 men, there now remain 370,363 men awaiting summons to the mobilization camps. Of all men examined 730,756, or 23.7 per cent. were rejected for physical reasons. That, it is pointed out, shows an encouraging improvement in the physical condition of the young men of the nation since the Civil War days, for at that time the draft authorities rejected thirty-two per cent.

About one-half of all men called, or 1,560,570, claimed exemption. The claims of seventy-eight per cent. of these were granted. Of those exempted seventy-four per cent. were released because of dependent relatives, twenty per cent. because they claimed alien birth and nationality, and only six per cent. on vocational grounds. Less than one per cent. of the exemptions were granted to religious objectors or to those morally unfit. The total cost of the first draft, exclusive of the cost of the Provost Marshal General's Office, was \$5,211,965. This amount has been refunded to the States by the Federal Government. It represents an average cost of \$4.93 a man accepted for military service, and with the Provost Marshal General's expenses included, \$5 a man, against a cost of \$24.48 voluntary recruit in 1914; \$19.14 in 1915, and \$28.95 in the first nine months of 1917. Prior to the Draft Act during the Civil War the cost a man was about \$34, and after the draft was enforced about \$9.84.

Taking the total of 1,243,801 aliens registered, it is shown that of the 457,713 called up for examination 76,545 were certified for military service, having voluntarily waived their right to exemption. Even of the 831,168 exempted forty per cent. went out on other grounds than their alien status. The married men in the new Army number more than 163,000.

ARMY NOTES.

Changes in General Officers.

Secretary of War Baker on Jan. 2 announced several important changes among general officers of the Army. Major Gen. William A. Mann, who was formerly in command of the 42d Division, National Guard (Rainbow Division), and who has just returned from France, has been assigned to command the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y. He was relieved from the command of the 42d Division in France for physical reasons. General Mann relieves Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, retired.

Major Gen. William L. Sibert, who was in command of a division in France, has been relieved and has been assigned to command the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S.C., relieving Major Gen. William P. Duvall, retired.

Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, who has also been in command of troops in France, has also returned to the United States and will instruct at training camps.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard will succeed General Sibert in command under General Pershing and Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher will replace General Mann in command of the 42d Division. Both Generals Menoher and Bullard are officers of large experience, and both are graduates of the U.S.M.A.

Other changes among general officers recently ordered are as follows:

Major Gen. Francis H. French, who has been in temporary command of the 81st Division, has been assigned to command the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey has resumed command of the 81st Division at Camp Jackson, S.C.

Major Gen. Eben Swift has relinquished temporary command of the 82d Division, and Brig. Gen. William P. Burnham, who has been in command of the 164th Infantry Brigade, has assumed command of the 82d Division.

Major Gen. Clarence P. Townsend has assumed command of the 30th Division at Greenville, S.C. This division was formerly in command of Major Gen. John

F. Morrison, who has been placed in command of military training.

Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin has assumed command of the 12th Infantry Brigade at Chickamauga, Ga.

Reorganizing Q.M.C. Officers.

Secretary Baker announced on Jan. 3 that reorganization of the Quartermaster Corps, in the War Department, had been in process for some weeks. General Sharpe made many changes, he said, creating new divisions and consolidating branches of the work, and General Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, is doing the same thing, he added. Secretary Baker said that in due time a formal announcement regarding the reorganization of the Quartermaster Corps will be made along the same lines as the statement published regarding the reorganization of the Ordnance Department. "It may be said," he added, "that the War Department is in process of reorganization all the time."

There has been some discussion of a plan to divide the Quartermaster Corps into three different branches, keeping the subsistence and pay departments separate from the Quartermaster department proper, the form of organization that was abandoned several years ago. If it develops that the work of these departments can be handled separately with greater facility such a change may be made. In this connection it is understood that Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, former Paymaster General, and Major Gen. C. A. Devoil will be recalled to active service. It is probable that the corps will be divided into several distinct branches, although the decentralization may not follow the lines indicated here.

Ast. Paymr. Gen. Christian J. Peoples, U.S.N., who holds the rank of commander, has been recommended by Secretary Daniels for appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the Pay Corps. In announcing the appointment on Jan. 3 Mr. Daniels explained that it was in recognition of efficiency in the Navy, which Pay Inspector Peoples entered in 1900 as an apprentice time clerk in the Bureau of Construction and Repair at Mare Island Navy Yard. He was born in Iowa, Oct. 17, 1876. Pay Inspector Peoples is now on the list of pay directors with the rank of commander. He will be "jumped" over quite a number of officers with the rank of commander and captain. From the position of apprentice time clerk he rose rapidly through the various grades until he became assistant to the Paymaster General, Samuel McGowan, Oct. 12, 1914. He was the originator of the bidding forms, specifications, notices of purchases, bid record books and other features of the Navy's present purchasing system, and has been in charge of the contract section of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts from 1904 to 1911. His total sea service is five years and nine months, and he has had over eleven years of shore duty. His last tour of sea duty expired in August, 1914.

Senators Chamberlain and McKellar introduced two bills in the Senate on Jan. 4 that, if passed, will materially affect the whole troubled situation regarding purchases of war materials. Senator Chamberlain's bill provides for the addition to the Cabinet of a Secretary of Munitions, having complete charge of purchases of all war materials. Senator McKellar's bill would amend the National Defense Act, that created the Council of National Defense, so as to abolish all civilian advisory committees and prohibit the council members or their agents from being directly or indirectly interested in supply contracts. The committees already have been abolished, but some of their members are serving the departments as expert advisers. These two measures are the result of the inquiry which the Senate Military Affairs Committee is making into war contracts and other phases of military conditions.

Still another change has been made in the schedule for the third series of Officers' Training Camps which are to open Jan. 5. The camps which were to have been opened at Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be abandoned and the men assigned there sent instead to Leon Springs, Texas, with the contingents from the 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 37th, 38th and 39th National Guard Divisions. Each of the other National Guard camps and National Army cantonments will have its training camp, and there will be one at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and one for the Philippines, Panama, Hawaii and, probably, for Porto Rico, though the last named has not been definitely decided. Each of the divisions now in France has its own camp.

Revised censorship regulations for the newspapers of the United States issued by the Committee on Public Information, to become effective Jan. 1, appear on page 702. The principal changes in the regulations (agreement with which is purely voluntary on the part of all American publications, it is to be understood) are the withdrawing by the Government of requests that nothing be published tending to disclose the names of line officers or individual units in expeditionary forces; tending to reveal the identity of American merchant ships and crews engaging submarines; and giving information regarding drydocks, repair and construction work. It is explained unofficially that these were withdrawn because of the difficulty in having them universally observed.

The Navy Department announced the sinking of a small patrol boat off the Atlantic coast on Dec. 31. The crew was rescued and no one was reported injured.

CHANGES IN CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

The Committee on Public Information made public on Dec. 31 a revision of the requests of July 30, with respect to the concealment of military information, for the guidance of correspondents and editors who have patriotically placed themselves under censorship of their own enforcement. Future revisions will follow in conformity with the changing of military situation. None of these requests will be retained when it is established that the secrets now considered essential for the successful conduct of military operations no longer serve a definite military purpose. The committee is requested by the war-making branches of the Government to urge again upon the press the serious necessity for observing these requests. It is highly important that military information be kept out of print. It is a matter of little consequence how widely military information of the most important character is known within the borders of the United States. The purpose of these requests is to prevent such information from reaching the enemy. The printed page forms a safe and easy method of communication for the enemy agent. Whenever he can be forced to attempt the use of the telegraph, the cable, or any other medium for the transmission of news the risks of detection are immeasurably multiplied. But he can mail a newspaper or a magazine without leaving a trace.

The Committee on Public Information is without legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of these requests. These paragraphs embody what the military and naval experts of our country hold to be the minimum that can be asked, at this time, for the protection of our soldiers and sailors and the success of our military plans. For their observance the Government relies implicitly upon the loyalty and judgment of the individual writer and publisher. In order that the American people may clearly understand why certain news does not appear in print it is urged that these requests be printed in full. The attention of the press is called to the provision that these requests "do not apply to news dispatches censored by military authority with the Expeditionary Forces or in those cases where the Government itself, in the form of official statements, may find it necessary or expedient to make public information covered by these requests."

Certain important changes are made in the printed card of July 30. The following three paragraphs are entirely deleted: (3) Information tending to disclose the names of line officers in expeditionary forces and reference to individual units of these forces. Only names of staff officers are permissible. (12) Information of the identities of American merchant ships defending themselves against submarines, and the identities of their captains, their gun crews, and crews. No matter from which side of the ocean comes the news, it is asked that this information be withheld from publication. Editors will appreciate the importance of co-operation to withhold from the enemy such information as might expose the officers and men of merchant ships to the danger of cruel and outrageous reprisal. (19) Information relating to drydocks and to all classes of work, repairs, alterations, or construction performed in connection therewith.

In the card of July 30, Par. 1 which requests secrecy with respect to "information in regard to the train or boat movement of troops" is changed to read as follows: (1) Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements (see Par. 5). A request covering information concerning ports of embarkation is inserted in Par. 5, formerly Par. 6, so that it now reads: "(5) Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation; or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself."

Par. 2 has been modified in an important particular. In the card of July 30 it reads: "Information tending directly or indirectly to disclose the number or identity of troops in the Expeditionary Forces abroad." This paragraph now reads: "(2) Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the Expeditionary forces abroad."

A request covering cargoes has been added to Par. 8, which now reads: "(7) Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sailed, or information of their cargoes." In Par. 11 of the card of July 30 the word "warships" is changed to "vessels" and the explanation of the purpose is deleted. This paragraph now reads: "(10) Information of the locality, number, or identity of vessels belonging to our own Navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany."

Par. 13 becomes Par. 11 and is amended to cover information of anti-aircraft defenses as well as coast defenses. Certain necessary additions are made to Paras. 15 and 16 of the old card which become Paras. 13 and 14 in the new. These are, however, made less rigid by the provision that any information covered therein may be freely printed in specific cases, where it is decided that such information will not be of value to the enemy. These two paragraphs now read: "(13) Information of the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority, and information of contracts and production of air material and information tending to disclose the numbers and organization of the air division, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information. (14) Information of all Government devices and experiments in war material, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information."

In Par. 18 of the old card the words, "or of the merchant marine" are deleted so that the paragraph now reads: "(16) Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the Navy ordered laid down at any port or shipyard, or in actual process of construction; or information that they are launched or in commission."

What the Government Asks of the Press.

The desires of the Government, with respect to the concealment from the enemy of military policies, plans, and movements, are set forth in the following specific requests. They go to the press of the United States directly from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and represent the thought and advice of their technical advisers. They do not apply to news dispatches censored by military authority with the Expeditionary Forces or in those cases where the Government itself, in the form of official statements, may find it necessary or expedient to make public information covered by these requests.

For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of:

1. Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements. (See Par. 5.)

2. Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the Expeditionary Forces abroad.

3. Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

4. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of the American forces at the front.

5. Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation; or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself.

6. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of any expeditionary force, combatant or non-combatant.

7. Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sailed, or information of their cargoes.

8. Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or after their arrival indicating, or hinting at, the port at which the ship arrived.

9. Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

10. Information of the locality, number, or identity of vessels belonging to our own Navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany.

11. Information of the coast or anti-aircraft defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns, is dangerous.

12. Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

13. Information of aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority, and information of contracts and production of air material, and information tending to disclose the numbers and organization of the air division, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

14. Information of all Government devices and experiments in war material, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

15. Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the Navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

16. Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the Navy ordered laid down at any port or shipyard, or in actual process of construction; or information that they are launched or in commission.

17. Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

18. Information of the transportation of munitions, or of war material.

SPEEDING UP INSURANCE CAMPAIGN.

A speeding up of the insurance campaign at all military and naval units is arousing America's fighting forces to the vital necessity of prompt action. Secretary McAdoo announced on Dec. 31. For persons who joined the colors before Oct. 15, 1917, the last day for applying for the Government insurance is Feb. 12, 1918, and intensive efforts are being made by commanding officers to line up all their men for the full Government protection before that date. Up to the close of business on Dec. 27 applications from 310,975 persons for \$2,683,582,000 of insurance had been received by the Military and Naval Division of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. Applications continue to come in at a rate of approximately \$60,000,000 a day.

Officers at all camps are impressing upon their men that the automatic insurance given by the Government until Feb. 12, 1918, is merely partial protection. It represents only slightly more than \$4,000 of insurance, and is payable only to a wife, child, or widowed mother, whereas the insurance that is bought can go as high as \$10,000, and is payable to a wife, husband, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister. The automatic insurance, moreover, ceases on Feb. 12, 1918. For their own protection and for the protection of their dependents, therefore, all the men in the Service are being urged to buy their own insurance, to buy the full \$10,000, and to buy it now. Only thus can they get the full protection permitted under the act.

"A \$10,000 policy for every officer and enlisted man in the 37th Division," is the slogan at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and two units have already equalled it. They are the 145th Field Hospital detachment, which has 131 men, and an insurance total of \$1,310,000, and Battery C of the 134th Field Artillery, with 166 men and \$1,660,000 of insurance. Competition for a place on the honor roll of 100 per cent. units is spirited. More than \$100,000,000 of insurance has already been sold at Camp Sheridan, but the insurance officers there expect to pass the \$200,000,000 mark by Feb. 11, midnight. Camp Logan, Tex., reached an insurance total of \$101,345,400 on Dec. 22, and the divisional insurance officer reports that the drive is still going strong. Many regiments have per capita averages well above \$9,000.

OUR ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., contributes to the January number of the North American Review an article on "Problems of Military Transportation," in which he pays a high compliment to the admirable work of the Railroad War Board. General Carter states the following facts, too apt to be overlooked by the people of the country as to our Army Transport-Service:

"When the war with Spain began," writes General Carter, "we were entirely without any deep sea transportation service, nor had we had any experience to indicate to us what course we should pursue in creating one. Our subsequent experience was remarkable indeed when we consider the very small losses sustained during nearly twenty years' operation of the Army Transport Service. When one searches the register of commercial ships and observes the number lost at sea during the period of nearly twenty years that the Army has been operating its deep sea transportation we must come to the conclusion that our freedom from accident and loss arises not from mere good fortune, but from careful preparation and the maintenance of very high standards upon all our Government vessels."

"The number of soldiers conveyed back and forth across the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean, long since passed above the million mark, practically without loss, constitutes one of the most remarkable stories of military experience. Not only have the troops been conveyed in perfect safety, but thousands upon thousands of public

animals have also been carried on our ships, and all in such comfort that they have generally been deemed ready for immediate service upon disembarkation on the opposite side of the world. We are now confronted with the necessity for transporting even larger numbers than has been heretofore within our experience to the scene of warfare in Europe. The small fleet of Army transports will cut an insignificant figure in this movement, but we shall base all our operations in that line on the splendid experience which has come to us since the war with Spain and the occupation of the distant Philippine Islands. That the problems to be encountered in this great movement will be met by the Army in the same manner in which it has met and solved so many other problems may be accepted as certain in the light of our past history."

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED.

The Ordnance Department of the Army issued a statement on Jan. 2 outlining a plan for the reorganization of the Department tending to a consolidation of its existing organization. The statement reads:

"The Secretary of War has approved a plan for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department, as announced in General Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee, and the plan is now being put into effect."

"Heretofore the business of the Ordnance Department has been conducted by five separate and more or less independent organizations, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance. These divisions will now be consolidated. The Chief of Ordnance will be assisted by an extensive administrative and advisory staff. The principal business functions of the Department, as distinct from the technical designing and other scientific work with which it is charged, will be carried on by four operating divisions:

- "(A) Procurement Division.
- "(B) Production Division.
- "(C) Inspection Division.
- "(D) Supply Division.

"(A) The Procurement Division will negotiate all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition and other articles heretofore purchased by the various divisions of the Ordnance Department."

"(B) The Production Division will have general charge of production. It will follow up, supervise and stimulate the production of all articles contracted for by the Procurement Division."

"(C) The Inspection Division will inspect and accept or reject all munitions of war contracted for by the Procurement Division."

"(D) The Supply Division will receive and distribute all ordnance and ordnance stores, operate all storehouses and have charge of matters pertaining to transportation."

"It is contemplated that this form of organization will make it possible to use to the fullest extent the experience of additional men trained in civil life, who will be called to the Service for that purpose. Experienced business executives will be put in charge of the Procurement and Production Divisions, and the work of those divisions will be entrusted to recently commissioned civilians, supplemented by further acquisition of trained experts and men of proven business ability. The name of a prominent civilian will be announced within a few days to head the Production Division. Col. Samuel McRoberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, will be placed in charge of the Procurement Division."

RENAMED ONCE-GERMAN SHIPS.

In connection with the announcement made public by the Government on Dec. 30 that the 109 German ships seized by the United States in our ports at the outbreak of the war had been repaired and put in active service by Nov. 20, 1917, there is issued complete lists of the old and new names of these vessels now in commission in the U.S. Navy and also of those in the service of the U.S. Shipping Board. The complete Navy list is as follows:

German name.	American name.
Vaterland	U.S.S. Leviathan.
Amerika	U.S.S. America.
Andromeda	U.S.S. Bath.
Barbarossa	U.S.S. Mercury.
Breslau	U.S.S. Bridgeport.
Cincinnati	U.S.S. Covington.
Frieda Leonhart	U.S.S. Astoria.
Friedrich der Grosse	U.S.S. Huron.
Geier	U.S.S. Schurz.
George Washington	U.S.S. George Washington.
Grosser Kurfurst	U.S.S. Aeolus.
Grunewald	U.S.S. Gen. G. W. Goethals.
Hamburg	U.S.S. Powhatan.
Hermes	U.S.S. Hermes.
Hohenfelde	U.S.S. Long Beach.
Kiel	U.S.S. Camden.
Kaiser Wilhelm II	U.S.S. Agamemnon.
Koenig Wilhelm II	U.S.S. Madawaska.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	U.S.S. von Steuben.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	U.S.S. Mount Vernon.
Liebfelns	U.S.S. Houston.
Locksund	U.S.S. Gulfport.
Neckar	U.S.S. Antigone.
Nicaria	U.S.S. Pensacola.
Oldenwald	U.S.S. Newport News.
Praesident	U.S.S. Kittery.
Praesident Grant	U.S.S. President Grant.
Praesident Lincoln	U.S.S. President Lincoln.
Prinzess Irene	U.S.S. Pocahontas.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	U.S.S. Dekalb.
Rhein	U.S.S. Susquehanna.
Rudolph Blumberg	U.S.S. Beaufort.
Saxonia	U.S.S. Savannah.
Staatssekretar Solf	U.S.S. Samoa.
Vogensen	U.S.S. Quincy.

ARTILLERY RED CROSS IN HAWAII.

The Volunteer Red Cross workers of the Provisional Field Artillery Brigade at Schofield Barracks, H.T., generously supported by the enlisted men and officers of the 1st and 9th U.S. Field Artillery, have made an unusual record during 1917. This band of energetic women, wives of officers and non-commissioned officers, accomplished the following Red Cross work, ending on Dec. 15, 1917:

Three beds endowed for two years, American Hospital, Paris, \$3,600; to American Red Cross were sent surgical dressings made from materials costing \$500; donated to Schofield Barracks, enlisted men's gymnasium, \$500;

to American Red Cross in cash, \$200. This is a record to be proud of.

ARMY ITEMS.

When the short overcoat, authorized for mounted officers, is worn the proper insignia of rank will be worn on the sleeve, as prescribed for the overcoat in paragraph 31, Specifications for the Uniform of the United States Army, 1915.

The 1st Trench Mortar Battalion has been organized with Major Lynn S. Edwards, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in command. Its officers have all been detailed from the Coast Artillery of the Army, the Coast Artillery Reserve and from the Coast Artillery of the National Guard.

President Wilson issued a proclamation on Dec. 14, 1917, concerning the tract of land in Harford County, Md., to be taken over as a proving ground which changes certain of the boundaries and which supersedes the proclamation concerning the same subject issued on Oct. 16, 1917.

Col. George T. Langhorne, Cav., U.S.A., and his cavalry returned to Marfa, Texas, Dec. 28, from the pursuit of bandits into Mexico, having killed eight of them, wounded a score and driven the others into the mountains. The men enjoyed a well-earned rest, and Colonel Langhorne thanked the men for their tireless pursuit. Some of the men had been in the saddle for ninety hours on a stretch.

Army officials at Camp Funston on Dec. 31 confirmed a report that a cablegram was received saying that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the 89th Division at Camp Funston, had arrived safely in France. General Wood is accompanied by Lieut. Col. C. E. Kilbourne, his chief of staff.

The Hobokus, N.J., race track grounds have been taken over by the Government for quartering Army horses.

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Phisterer, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Dec. 24, 1917, was assigned as colonel to the 63d Coast Artillery Regiment. Sixty-three other officers, whose names are given in special orders under our Army head in his issue, were also assigned to the 63d.

Col. John P. Hains, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., has been assigned to the 62d Regiment of Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Daniel G. Berry, 37th U.S. Inf., has been assigned to command the casual camps at the port of embarkation, Tenafly, N.J. Capt. Matthew J. Gunner, 10th U.S. Inf., has been assigned as his adjutant.

Ex-Lieut. Gibbs Lykes, formerly of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, who was dropped from the rolls as missing Feb. 20, 1912, has been reappointed a second lieutenant in the Army by President Wilson, and has been assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He was born in South Carolina, Aug. 25, 1857, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in February, 1908. A bill was passed by Congress in 1913 to restore Lykes in the Army, and President Taft approved it. The Senate, however, did not confirm the nomination. Lykes enlisted in the U.S. Army and went to France in the summer of 1917 and has been serving in a machine gun battalion.

Army Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

At the post hospital at Fort McKinley, Me., in a detachment of thirty-two men, twenty-nine of them subscribed \$4,600 to the Liberty Loan, making an average of \$158.62. There was also a subscription of a \$100 in cash. Major William L. Haskell, Me. M.C.N.G., commands the detachment.

Here is another Army Liberty Loan record. At Fort Clark, Texas, the Machine Gun Troop, 14th U.S. Cavalry, subscribed as follows: First Liberty Loan, strength three officers and ninety-one enlisted men—enlisted men, by allotments, \$4,750; by cash, \$300; total, \$5,050. Second Liberty Loan, strength four officers and ninety-one enlisted men—enlisted men by allotments, \$7,450; officers by allotments, \$500; officers by cash, \$1,000; troop fund by cash, \$1,400; total, \$10,350. Grand total, \$15,400, for both loans. Average per capita subscription for enlisted men, \$137.36. Capt. John D. Austin, 14th Cav., commands the Machine Gun Troop.

Christmas Celebrations.

The menu of the machine gun company of the 34th U.S. Infantry at Fort Bliss, Tex., 1917, was of inviting variety, as will be seen by the following copy of it: Celery, green onions, stuffed olives, oyster soup, oysterettes, roast turkey, gilet dressing, cranberry sauce, Ritz-Carlton salad, candied sweet potatoes, mashed Irish potatoes, cream peas, chocolate layer cake, fruit cake, coconut layer cake, lemon pie, mince pie, assorted nuts, mixed candy, oranges, bananas, apples, bread, butter, cigars, cigarettes, refreshments, bone dry. The officers of the company and the leading non-coms. are as follows: First Lieut. Frank M. Child, commanding company; 2d Lieut. Exie C. Cottrall, 2d Lieut. Horatio W. Wells, 2d Lieut. William M. Wolter, 2d Lieut. Charles McKnight, jr., 1st Sergt. Roy D. Schlemmer, Supply Sergt. James A. Valentine, Stable Sergt. Thomas A. Lane and Mess Sergt. John Ackermann.

The 1st Company, Coast Art. Corps, Capt. Nelson Dingley, 3d, commanding, on duty at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, Tex., had an enjoyable time on Christmas Day. The rations were particularly appropriate to the present war, as the following menu shows: Submarine stew; entrees, roast Zepplin, cranberry camouflage, submarine dressing, gilet gravy, from No-Man's Land; vegetables, mashed Irish hand grenades, candied sweet bombs, French sweet shrapnel, corn a la barage, trench shrubs, stuffed dum-dums, saucers; salads, trench moss; desserts, Kultur lake, Tommy cake, Sammy cake, stumnick cake, mince armor plate, pumpkin armor plate, apple armor plate; fruit, a la American forces, assorted German diplomats; finis, war bread, submarine chasers, Greece, liquid fire, trench mud, Whitehead torpedoes, friction primers. Captain Dingley is assisted in the company by the following officers and principal non-coms.: First Lieut. William H. Payne, 2d Lieut. Clarence L. Gleason, 2d Lieut. Joe E. Moose, 1st Sergt. James T. Jerrett, Supply Sergt. Willie Withers and Mess Sergt. William J. Thorogood.

Some 3,000 men at Fort Slocum, N.Y., who had to remain at the post on Christmas Day, had an enjoyable celebration, thanks to Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, U.S.A., and his wife, made up as much as possible the separation of the men from their folks. The men had turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, raisin cake, coffee and milk and nuts and fruit. In addition every man was given a package of cigarettes, some cigars and matches. At 5.30 the married men, their wives and children were admitted to the

drill hall. There were about 300 of them. A fine vaudeville show was presented, and at the end of it each child was presented with a toy and a box of candy, while the men got comfort kits donated by the Red Cross. At seven o'clock the single men filed into the hall. The entertainment was repeated for them, and as they left each was given a well-packed Red Cross comfort kit, a box of candy and some fruit. The drill hall had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. The stage was dressed in a wild scene and in the center stood an 18-foot Christmas tree, decked with colored electric lights, tinsel, toys and miniature balloons. As the spotlight played upon it it presented a scene of splendor not frequently seen. A number of smaller trees were distributed throughout the hall. The band provided music, and one of the enlisted men appeared as Santa Claus to distribute the gifts to the children.

The 21st Field Artillery, on duty at Leon Springs, Tex., is one of the best athletic regiments in the Southern Department. It has one of the best football teams in its section, claiming the championship of the Southern Department, and up to Dec. 23 the team has met with no defeats. Boxing bouts under the direction of Lieut. Edward Burns are also held regularly. Some of the best football seen in Texas this season was shown by the 21st Field Artillery when it defeated recently the strong team from the 5th Engineers stationed at Corpus Christi in a rattling gridiron battle, 9 to 7. The game was played at Camp Stanley, and a crowd of 5,000 turned out for the event. This not only was the first defeat sustained by the Engineers this season, but the first time they have been scored upon. They have swept the boards from Corpus Christi clear through East Texas, only to meet the first defeat when they met the 21st's team. At boxing and wrestling matches held at Recreation Hall, 21st Field Artillery, Dec. 21, Young Dempsey, 21st Field Artillery, defeated Corporal Berry, Battery B, 19th Field Artillery, at 130 pounds. The second bout, between Danny Maher, 21st Field Artillery, 130 pounds, and Young Wonderlick, Battery B, 19th Field Artillery, 133 pounds, was awarded in favor of Wonderlick. The third bout, between Sergt. Jimmy Higgins, Battery F, 21st Field Artillery, 118 pounds, and Sergeant Maloney, Battery B, 19th Field Artillery, 120 pounds, was won by Higgins. The fourth event, a wrestling match between Young Schustek, Battery F, 21st Field Artillery, and Cyclone Cyr, Battery A, 21st Field Artillery, at 132 pounds, was won by Schustek. The final boxing bout was between Young Shincufsky, Battery D, 21st Field Artillery, 145 pounds, and Kid Fillebrown, Battery B, 19th Field Artillery, 158 pounds. In spite of the handicap in weight Shincufsky won all the way. The events were attended by a large audience made up of practically both of the two artillery regiments. The 21st Field Artillery band played. The winners were presented with silver cups as trophies. They challenge any man their weight in the Southern Department, Camp Travis preferred. Lieutenant Burns, the athletic officer of the 21st Regiment, has another protégé, Kid Posthauer, who challenges any man in the Southern Department at 110 pounds.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton, N. A. (colonel of Cav., U.S. A.) arrived in Spartanburg, S.C., Dec. 28 to take command of the Depot Brigade of the 27th Division. General Carleton, who will organize and train the new brigade, has had a long experience in the U.S. Army. In addition to his work with the General Staff he is a well known Cavalry officer and a West Pointer. At present the 1st and 2d Provisional Brigades are without permanent brigade commanders. Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st Regiment, is acting as commander of the 2d Provisional Brigade, and Col. John F. Klein, 10th Infantry, as commander of the 1st. The provisional brigades are at present made up of the 1st, 10th, 12th, 14th, 47th, 71st and 74th Infantry Regiments. These seven units were skeletonized through transfers to the first line units some time ago and are to be filled up with drafted troops.

In the 29th Division, National Guard, at Anniston, Ala., Brig. Gen. Cecil C. Vaughan, jr., on Dec. 30 was placed in command of the 58th Infantry Brigade, vice Gen. Charles D. Gaither, who was discharged because of physical disability. Four National Guard colonels were relieved from their commands and their places have been taken by Regular Army officers. The commanders relieved are: Col. John D. Frazer, 113th Infantry; Thomas D. Landon, 114th; Charles A. Little, 115th; and Robert F. Leedy, 116th Infantry. It is understood they will attend the Field Officers' School at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Col. Frederick G. Stritzinger, formerly major in the 5th U.S. Infantry, now commands the 114th; Col. Frank B. Watson, formerly major in the 26th U.S. Infantry, 115th; Col. John E. Woodward, formerly of the Adjutant General's office in Washington, the 113th, and Col. Hansford L. Threlkeld, formerly major in the 35th U.S. Infantry, the 116th.

For week ending Dec. 29, 1917, the headquarters of the 31st Division, National Guard, Camp Wheeler, Ga., forwarded to Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C., 240 applications for war risk insurance; total amount \$1,969,000. Average amount applied for \$8,287.50 per man. Co. E, 124th Inf. (strength, six officers, 172 enlisted men) made 107 applications for insurance during the week, totaling \$871,500. The enlisted men of the division selected to attend the third officers' training school will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, on Jan. 6. Thirty-six officers and non-coms. of the division completed the "Snipers Course" on Dec. 23 and qualified as instructors. Lieut. J. A. Donaldson, of the British army, was in charge of the school.

Brig. Gen. John J. Hayden, commanding the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga., has issued instructions for a daily inspection of kitchens, mess halls and eating equipment by company commanders, and also by an officer designated by the division commander. A certificate must be turned in by the company commander, on a blank form, which contains all the important details necessary to insure a proper and sanitary service. If any organization falls below seventy-five per cent. of efficiency its organization commander, its mess officer, mess sergeant and cooks will be confined to the limits of the camp for one week for the first offense, and one month for the second offense. The company commander will be subjected to more stringent disciplinary measures in the case of a third offense. At least once each month each regimental commander will make a similar detailed inspection of the messes in his command and will certify on the last day of the month to his brigade commander that he has done so. The regimental commander will take action as indicated for battalion commanders except that he may extend the responsibility for poor conditions, if found, to his battalion commander.

In order to provide a suitable method of filling vacan-

cies in the Quartermaster Corps, National Army, and to provide a method by which deserving enlisted men may obtain commissions, a board of officers has been appointed at the camp of the 31st Division, National Guard, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., for the purpose of examining such enlisted men of the line of the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army, and of the Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army, as may be of the Regular Army, National Guard and National Army, as may be recommended with a view to the appointment as second lieutenants in the Quartermaster Corps, National Army.

The Christmas menu of Co. K, 341st Infantry, National Army, at Camp Grant, Ill., is an excellent sample of how well the men are provided for in the matter of "eats." We are indebted to 1st Sergt. James J. Gorman for a copy of the menu, which is as follows: Oyster soup, roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes and gilet gravy, French creamed peas, candied sweet potatoes, sliced tomatoes, baked squash, pickles, olives and celery, hot Parker House rolls and butter, pie, ice cream, assorted cakes, mixed nuts, oranges, bananas, coffee, sweet older, candy and cigars. A number of excellent toasts are given in the menu, to the following: The President of the United States; The Cause; Our Mothers, Wives and Sweethearts; Our Captain; Our Lieutenant; Our "Top"; Our Mess Sergeant; Our Sergeant, Our Corporal; Our Cook; Our Private; Our "Windjammer," and The "Rookie" with us.

Four hundred and eighty men of the 77th Division, National Army, at Yaphank, N.Y., have been selected for the Officers' Training School which commences at the cantonment on Jan. 5. In addition to the 187 men of the 77th Division attending the school there will be 181 enlisted men serving in forts and cantonments in the Eastern Department, 216 men from various colleges and universities in the East and eighty negroes from the 367th Infantry. This will bring the number of students up to 937. The National Army student will receive the pay due his rating. Civilians entering the camp from college will receive the pay of privates. Upon the conclusion of the training course the successful National Army candidates will return to their commands to await vacancies into which they may be commissioned as second lieutenants. The same rule will apply to the college men. Among the enlisted men of the National Army who have been recommended for the school is Sergt. Major Charles E. Hughes, jr., of the 305th Field Artillery, a son of the former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Sergt. George W. Perkins, jr., of the 304th Field Artillery supply train.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Ferguson, Q.C., Nat. Army, attached to the 82d Division at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, has been dismissed from the Service and sentenced to the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary for a year for the theft of an overcoat from a fellow officer. The order governing the case appears in this issue under our Army head.

Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Hanson, at present commanding the 89th Division, National Army, at Camp Funston, Kas., in prescribing the training plan for the division for January, says: Particular attention will be paid to the standardizing of instruction and discipline among the junior officers of the division. Newly assigned officers and officers attached to organizations must be given every opportunity for commanding men that discipline and training of organizations will justify. It has been the observation of the division commander, thus far, that the greatest laxity of discipline has been on the part of some junior officers. The enlisted personnel has made a splendid response to disciplinary requirements and has advanced well beyond the point justified by the conduct and leadership of certain junior officers. The division commander therefore expects all officers of this command to justify their commissions by immaculate appearance and irreproachable conduct at all times.

The following athletic events in the 89th Division, National Army, Camp Funston, Kas., are announced for January: Basketball by division teams—Jan. 9, Camp Doniphan at Convention Hall, Kansas City; Jan. 10, Kansas University at Lawrence; Jan. 18, Nebraska Wesleyan at Lincoln; Jan. 19, Nebraska University at Lincoln; Jan. 26, Camp Dodge at Des Moines or Omaha (pending). Games of soccer, boxing and wrestling and track and field sports are also provided for. A relay carnival in Convention Hall, Kansas City, between teams from Camp Dodge, Camp Doniphan and Camp Funston is planned for Jan. 26. An inter-regimental relay carnival will be held Jan. 20.

Brig. Gen. F. L. Winn, N.A., at present commanding the 89th Division, Camp Funston, Kas., under date of Dec. 22, made the following announcement: "Capt. George B. Otte, 356th Inf., checked his baggage, consisting of locker trunk and bedding roll, to Fort Riley on reporting for duty at this camp. On arrival he went to Fort Riley, got the baggage and turned it over to a jitney driver to be delivered here. It has never been delivered; and in spite of repeated efforts he has never been able to locate same. This baggage was possibly delivered to another unit, and if so, officer in charge of organization to which delivered will notify the adjutant, 356th Infantry, 'phone 177, to that effect."

The Coast Artillery Ammunition Train, Motor Section, for 8-inch howitzers, has been organized with Major F. R. McReynolds, Coast Artillery National Guard, at present in command.

Lieut. Col. Thornwell Mullally, N.G.U.S. (Cal.) has been promoted colonel, to date from Oct. 13, 1917. He is on duty with the 40th Division at Linda Vista, Cal.

Col. Sydney Grant, 13th Coast Art., U.S.N.G., on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., has been assigned to the 59th Coast Artillery Regiment, vice Col. Robert E. Callan, Coast Art., U.S.A., relieved.

Lieut. L. H. Butt, Co. M, 108th Inf., U.S.N.G., 27th Division (N.Y.) on duty at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., has graduated at the Division School of Fire and is an apt instructor in rifle practice. Lieutenant Butt is a son of General McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y. As a rifle expert the lieutenant seems to be following in the footsteps of his father who in 1896 made a top record at Creedmoor in qualifying. The General at that time made five straight bull's at 700 yards and five straight bull's at 800 yards with the old Remington .50-caliber rifle. A record hard to beat.

Col. John C. Oakes, Nat. Army (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.), who commands the 113th Engineers, National Guard, is a West Pointer and was born in New York, Oct. 20, 1871. After graduation he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He was captain of the track and athletic team at West Point for four years. He has served on important engineering work in various parts of the country. In the Philippine campaign Colonel Oakes was division engineer of General Lawton's division, and was on this duty when the general lost his life in battle. He was also Chief Engineer of the District of Southern Luzon under General

Bates. Among many other duties he was an instructor of civil and military engineering at West Point, and in 1903 was one of the original members of the General Staff. He served in the Military Information Bureau and was secretary of the Consulting Board of Engineers of the Panama Canal. In 1906 he was assigned to river and harbor work, which included the improvements of Galveston harbor and the Brazos river. He was subsequently in charge of the 2d and 1st engineer districts of Cincinnati, the Louisville district, and of the Philadelphia district. In August last he was placed in command of the 113th Engineers.

GENERAL CROZIER TESTIFIES AGAIN.

(Continued from page 693.)

Replying to questions of Senator Frelinghuysen, General Crozier said: "When the United States began making powder the Du Ponts gave full formula information." Senator Frelinghuysen said he understood the Du Ponts are operating at only 60 per cent. capacity. "I am surprised if that is true," General Crozier capacity we would give orders to enable them."

THE SENATE'S WAR INQUIRY.

The shortage of clothing at the various Army camps and cantonments and the bad health conditions resulting from that cause were the chief questions discussed at the four sessions of the Senate Military Affairs Committee's war inquiry between Dec. 28 and Jan. 3. On Dec. 28 Major Gen. Edwin St. John Greble, of the 36th Division, and Major Gen. William M. Wright, of the 35th Division, described deficiencies in Army supplies, which left the troops under their respective command insufficiently provided with wearing apparel and blankets up to the time actual winter conditions prevailed. General Greble told the committee that deaths from pneumonia during the epidemic averaged sixteen a day and that the total deaths numbered more than 200.

"Medical officers told me that the pneumonia was in the most virulent form they had ever seen," said General Greble. "We had a hospital supposed to accommodate 800 men at a time. In the course of the epidemic there were 8,000 men sent to the hospital, or practically a third of my command." At one time, he said, 1,800 men were crowded into a hospital built to accommodate 800 and that without a sewerage system.

After much persuasion General Greble finally permitted the reading of a personal letter he had addressed to Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. General. Senator Hitchcock read the letter, which had been written last September, before General Greble's departure for Europe. The letter told the Quartermaster General of conditions which confronted the division. General Greble told General Sharpe that he was having lots of trouble supplying his division with tents, clothing and other necessities of the camp. He said he had telegraphed without avail and that he feared his actions had been futile. He recited the fact that he was compelled to shelter twelve men in a tent, which was far in excess of the requirements to insure the good conduct and good health of his command. He feared sickness and the spread of all sorts of communicable diseases from this inadequate accommodation. A telegram in answer to General Greble's letter, or at least dealing with the same subject, and written well along in November, disclosed that conditions had not improved. It was after the pneumonia epidemic had wrought its destruction that the change came. According to the camp commander things are better now. The death rate has been reduced to less than one a day and the men are sleeping five to a tent. The overcoat supply has been received, thanks to the speeding up of the Quartermaster Corps, but not soon enough to save the lives of the soldiers slain by pneumonia.

In discussing the shortage in military equipment on the part of the 36th Division General Greble gave the following percentages of deficiency: Rifles, 59 per cent. short; bayonets, 63 per cent.; pistols, 86 per cent.; machine guns, 100 per cent.; automatic rifles, 88 per cent.; 3-inch artillery, 88 per cent., and heavier artillery, trench mortars and howitzers also 100 per cent. short.

General Wright's testimony in regard to health conditions at Camp Doniphan, his command at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where 25,000 men are in training, was more encouraging than that of General Greble. As to military equipment he told the committee that with adequate equipment the American Army, such as he knew of it from his own division, would be ready to go to France in two months. Without it the delay was exactly in measure to the deficiency, and the Army would not be trained until equipped, and after equipment it would take two months. Although all the men at Camp Doniphan now are well clothed General Wright said his command still was short for overseas service. However, he felt confident he would get sufficient clothing upon starting for Europe. General Wright said the death rate was low, averaging only about one a day, while the sick rate was not large, considering that many cases of measles were brought to camp by draft men from Camp Funston.

Capt. A. C. Peerless, of the conservation division of the Quartermaster Corps, was the first witness before the committee on Dec. 29. He testified as to having investigated contracts for sorting woolen waste, resulting in the canceling of a contract held by the Base Assorting Plant, which was a corporation organized with only this war contract in view. It was stated. The profit would have been \$400,000, more than 300 per cent. of the expense of doing business, according to press report of the testimony. Captain Peerless testified that he called upon C. Eisenman, of the Council of National Defense at that official's request following upon the cancellation.

"Where did you get your orders?" Eisenman had demanded.

The orders were shown to Eisenman as having been issued by the Quartermaster General's Office. He looked them over and said: "I'll show you where you get your orders."

"Following upon this cancellation," said Captain Peerless, "a delegation from the supply committee of the Council of National Defense rushed to the Quartermaster General's office to prevent the cancellation." It was developed that the president of the assorting plant is a brother of one Samuel M. Kaplan, who is the chief adviser to Charles Eisenman, head of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense.

General Sharpe's Further Testimony.

General Sharpe then resumed his place as a witness before the committee. He placed the responsibility for delay in procuring supplies of wool for Army clothing on the Council of National Defense. The council's committee, which had taken over the question of wool supplies, the General said, recommended use of shoddy in making uniforms and delayed accepting raw wool offered last April by Boston dealers. No large purchases were

made until September, after prices had risen greatly, he said. Senator Weeks told the committee he was reliably informed that a loss of \$150,000,000 to the Government resulted.

Replying to testimony on the previous day of commanders of Camps Bowie, Texas, and Doniphan, Okla., that overcrowding of tents and lack of winter clothing caused deaths of many men in recent disease epidemics, General Sharpe said the authorities knew tents would be short for the men suddenly called into service, but that supplies now are ample to reduce the tent quota from twelve to five men as recommended by Surgeon General Gorgas. Regarding lack of motor trucks for training men at the cantonments, General Sharpe said the Department's policy—not his own—is that trucks shall not be supplied until the men go abroad. Rolling kitchens and many other vehicles, he also said, will not be furnished until then under present plans. Committee members voiced dissatisfaction with the plans which they contended will prevent men from receiving proper training.

Charles Eisenman and several other civilians appeared before the committee on Jan. 2. Mr. Eisenman put the blame for the shortage in overcoats and blankets up to the Quartermaster Corps. Statements of General Sharpe regarding shortages of Army clothing due to failure to receive cloth ordered through the Supplies Committee were squarely contradicted by Eisenman. He asserted that supplies of cloth were delivered on time and faster than it could be manufactured by the factories under General Sharpe. Eisenman told the committee he had recommended and the Quartermaster General had approved reducing the wool content in overcoats, blankets and other clothing and substitution of wool substitutes, or "shoddy," saying the quality was not impaired. The scrap sorting contract, both Eisenman and Kaplan asserted, was intended to give the contractors a profit of only half a cent a pound, all over that to be returned to the Government. He protested against its recent annulment by General Sharpe, who said the price of six cents a pound for sorting was excessive.

Regarding General Sharpe's testimony that cotton coat deliveries were fifty-nine per cent. short about Dec. 1, Mr. Eisenman insisted that an oversupply was in the depot.

"But our boys are without shirts and coats," said Senator McKellar. "How do you explain that?" "You will have to inquire in the Department," Mr. Eisenman answered. "We've turned over the stuff." At another time he said: "I hate to criticize the Quartermaster General's Department, but there were mistakes in routing." He made the statement that at one time at Camp Devens there were 79,000 blankets for 2,100 men. The witness was so brusque in many of his replies to the questions asked him by the Senators that he was admonished to be more respectful.

ADVICE TO TROOPS GOING ABROAD.

A division commander of the U.S. Army has made the following recommendations concerning overseas troops, based on his experiences with his division in France:

Before leaving the States division headquarters should be completely organized as to officers, non-commissioned officers and clerks; also as to offices, field desks, manuals. They should bring with them on deck the following: Typewriters, mimeograph, stationery, office supplies, orders, regulations, blank forms and the latest pamphlets and publications on modern warfare. All schedules of instruction and training to be carried out on ship board should be prepared and issued at the mobilization or concentration camp.

The automobiles, motorcycles, mounts, field trains, supply train and sanitary train should accompany the division to France. Each transport, particularly the boat carrying division headquarters, should have aboard in the upper holds automobiles and motorcycles. All transport should be assembled in the United States and every spare part and accessory provided before being loaded. Each automobile and motorcycle should have, packed with it, two extra tires, a full set of tools, chains, a certain number of important spare parts, etc. No dependence should be placed upon obtaining these extras during the first month in France.

Field Movements.—French rolling stock for troops is made up in trains, usually according to a fixed standard for transporting an infantry battalion, a battery of artillery or a squadron of cavalry—about fifty cars. Our units, particularly infantry, do not fit these trains; our escort wagons are difficult to load and only one can go on a flat car, where two French cars can be loaded; our men have more baggage than the French soldiers, etc. As a result the first experience of loading is rather hard. Officers and men are apt to try and have things done in American fashion, which only results in misunderstandings and serious delays. The arrangements made by the French railroad officials should be carefully observed and any ideas regarding the "American way" of doing things subordinated for the time being.

Billeting.—Immediately upon landing in France an advance party (already decided upon during the voyage) should proceed to the billeting area so as to arrive there at least three days in advance of the troops. A senior line officer should be in charge of the advance party. The latter should consist of—

Temporary staff—Adjutant, quartermaster, inspector, surgeon, interpreter, clerk and personal orderlies, one automobile and two motorcycles with drivers.

For each village—One officer, town major, one surgeon, one interpreter, one N.C.O. clerk, two orderlies, one motorcycle and driver. For entire area—Minimum of one motortruck company.

The transportation for officers is most important. Without it the efficiency of their work is seriously reduced. Regulations for town major and billeting should be issued to all officers at the port of embarkation. At the same time a leaflet should be issued to each soldier briefly describing the nature of life in billets, and pointing out the necessity of respecting the rights of property owners, avoiding women, not spending money recklessly and thus forcing up prices for ourselves and the poorer inhabitants, etc. "Rustling" of lumber, etc., should be expressly forbidden.

In dealing with the inhabitants and local civil authorities a degree of formality and courtesy not customary with Americans is essential. If satisfactory results are to be obtained. The French stand ready and anxious to do whatever they can do to assist us, but the assistance will be rendered in French fashion and not American. French troops should not be quartered in the same village with American troops.

Interpreters.—Much trouble has been experienced with interpreters. It is particularly difficult to secure an interpreter who will convey the full meaning of one's remark to the person addressed. It is also hard to be cer-

tain that the interpreter understands what you mean. Whenever an important matter is being adjusted the question of decision should be written in English, then given to an interpreter to translate in French; then re-translated into English by a second interpreter in order that one may be sure that the exact meaning desired has been expressed. The French version, after being satisfactorily corrected, should then be delivered to the French official concerned. In this way many serious and entirely unnecessary misunderstandings can be avoided. An American who speaks French is the most satisfactory interpreter, but even his work should be checked in very important matters.

Training.—The training in France is carried on in "camps" within the billeting areas. A "camp" is a section of land set aside under a special provision of the law, within which trenches may be dug, firing with certain specified weapons carried on in specified directions, etc. Ordinarily troops may drill or maneuver on any farm land so long as growing crops are avoided. A French officer is permanently in charge of each "camp" and lives in some village adjacent thereto. Training in conjunction with French troops is slow and we have found that after one or two demonstrations by French organizations it is difficult to keep our soldiers interested. The principal assistance we can derive from the French or English will be from officers and specially selected non-commissioned officers of those armies acting as advisers and critics.

Our officers are not sufficiently familiar with trench warfare conditions to draft good problems and both the officers and men fail to visualize the possible effect of hostile artillery and trench mortar fire. Consequently disposition of troops, liaison arrangements, etc., which seems satisfactory to us frequently meet with severe and absolutely correct criticisms from the French officers observing the exercises. They will quickly explain to our satisfaction how impossible or dangerous the dispositions, liaison arrangements, etc., would be under battle conditions.

We have made the most rapid progress since adopting the following arrangement: French officers prepare a series of company, battalion and regimental problems involving all the various phases of trench warfare and given a setting on the "centers of resistance" which each regiment has prepared (entrenchments, barbed wire, etc.), our officers take these problems, state them in American fashion if necessary, and proceed to prepare the necessary orders. The problem is then gone over on the map, rehearsed on the ground and corrected, and finally the unit or units concerned carry out the orders on the ground. French officers observe the work of the troops and are called upon in the critique to criticize all mistakes observed. The problem, with the orders and a summary of the critique attached, is then forwarded to division headquarters and a general summary of all the mistakes noted during the week is prepared by selected officers (instructors in the Unit Commanders' School of the division and members of the Operation and Intelligence Sections of the Division Staff).

It has been found that the work in the specialties (bayonet, musketry, machine gun, auto rifle, grenade, etc.) develops very much faster than the instruction in tactics proper and liaison matters. It is difficult in France to obtain the longer ranges and material for target practice. It is recommended that target practice, especially at the longer ranges, close order and disciplinary drills, be had, as far as practicable, in the United States. A French and a British staff officer should be attached to each division headquarters immediately upon its arrival in France to assist in organizing and instructing the staff. This is regarded as of the utmost importance as the work of the staff in this war is of a most detailed and comprehensive nature, requiring very special and careful training for its successful accomplishment. Staff personnel. Poor staff work at division headquarters difficult than in open warfare, and our recognized weakness has always been our undeveloped and untrained staff personnel. Poor staff work at division headquarters will more than nullify the work of the best trained regiments.

SUPPLY AND MUNITION DIFFICULTIES.

As a result of discoveries made by Lieut. Francis D. O'Shea, U.S.N., while on torpedo inspection duty at the plant of the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., Paul Henning, a naturalized American citizen of German birth, was arrested on Dec. 29 and held in the Federal District Court on the charge of treason. Henning has had full charge of the gyroscope department in the Bliss works for the last five years. According to the indictment this was what Lieutenant O'Shea discovered on opening the jars containing parts of the gyroscopes which had been packed by Henning: "Certain parts of the gyroscopes, used in torpedoes, that is to say, bearings and centers and gyro wheels. The bearings were imperfect, filled with emery, cracked, scratched and containing buttons which were cracked, scratched and cut loose in the bearings. The centers were not of a size used in the gyroscopes and were not of the standard of hardness required. The gyro wheels were cracked and mutilated and without the U.S. Government stamp of inspection. The use of the bearings, centers and gyro wheels would have impaired the accuracy of the torpedoes in which they were used and made them ineffective instruments of warfare and dangerous to the users thereof." Henning pleaded not guilty when arraigned in court. His son, Karl Henning, was arrested on Sept. 26 at the Sperry Gyroscope Company's factory in Brooklyn with eighty-nine other German employees, and was interned on Ellis Island, where he has remained in spite of many efforts to obtain his release. Paul Henning's trial was set for Jan. 16.

Through the arrest on Dec. 27 of Louis Davidson, proprietor of a cloth sponging company in New York city, an alleged plot was revealed whereby olive drab cloth for Army uniforms to the value of more than \$40,000 had been stolen. The theft was discovered through the initiative of Major Courtland Dixon, U.S.A., who is on duty at the Army Building in New York city in the Quartermaster Corps. It had been found that there was a shortage of cloth received from mills in Philadelphia for distribution to sponging firms and manufacturers here holding Government contracts. A check-up showed that each of these firms had received its quota of cloth and made proper returns. Samples of the missing cloth were furnished to detectives, who went to work in different establishments where uniforms are being made throughout the city. In two cases it was found that the cloth had been sold to Government contractors for \$2.50 a yard, twenty-five cents below the milling price. The fiber was taken to Philadelphia, where it was identified. The sales were traced to a firm which has a large force of salesmen. This concern, so Government officials say, does a legitimate business. In fact, one of its enter-

prising salesmen went to the Quartermaster Corps a few days before Davidson was arrested and tried to sell some of the olive drab bolts at the reduced price. This also helped to trace the goods. The firm said it had bought the cloth from Davidson. Through the co-operation of civilian employees of the Q.M.C. the cloth was delivered to Davidson and their records were falsified to conceal the thefts of the cloth.

As the result of finding defective small arms ammunition at Camp McClellan an inquiry is being made at the Remington Arms Company's plant at Hoboken, N.J., where, according to press reports, five of the employees were questioned by agents of the Department of Justice. Sometime ago it was found that the primers in some of the cartridges received at Camp McClellan were defective, it is announced, but the defective ammunition was at once turned back to the Government, and there has been no further trouble. Army officers at the camp stated that they did not know that the cartridges rejected came from the plant of the Remington Company. They merely reported the matter to the authorities at Washington.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the plant of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company at Harrisburg, Pa., on Jan. 2 to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. The plant is engaged largely in the manufacture of four-inch shells for the Government, and hundreds of these in the last stages of completion were destroyed.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Congress reconvened after the holiday recess on Jan. 3 and the Senate immediately adjourned for the day out of respect to the memory of members deceased during the holidays.

Admiral Benson Before House Committee.

Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, appeared before a sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee on Jan. 3 to give the members information regarding the naval conduct of the war. The session was an executive one, but for some reason, Representative Britten of Illinois gave out a statement after the session was over for the day in the course of which he said that "lack of naval escort was to blame for the loss of the United States troop ship Antilles." He also said that "hundreds of the 110-foot submarine chasers completed, or in process of completion, for the Navy did not come up to the requirements because of their failure to develop a speed of twenty-five knots." The statement continued, on this point: "In this Admiral Benson's testimony differs materially from that of Secretary Daniels, who lightly passed over this mistake in construction when questioned." Touching on the matter of requests from Vice Admiral Sims, Mr. Britten's statement reads: "Notwithstanding that Secretary Daniels recently told the committee that Admiral Sims had no cause for complaint whatever concerning his treatment by the Navy Department and that his every request was given immediate attention. I am firm in the belief that a great many of his requests or orders have to be repeated a number of times before they are disposed of. Admiral Benson admitted that many of Admiral Sims's requests were not granted and that he, Admiral Benson, assumed complete responsibility, and said that as Chief of Naval Operations it was his duty to decide upon the propriety of all important matters." The statement says that Admiral Benson satisfied the committee of the reasons why it has not been deemed wise to attempt an attack on the German fleet hiding behind its mine fields and coast defenses. He is also quoted as saying that it was a great mistake to assume that the morale of the crews of the German submarines was shaken. He declared his opinion was based on statements made by officers and men of submarine crews which have been captured.

Case of Captain Graham.

The case of Capt. Harry Graham, 26th U.S. Inf., who was court-martialed while a student officer of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth in the summer of 1916, and dismissed from the Army on the charge that he received aid from a map in making a sketch of the reservation, has been taken up by the House Military Committee. The committee has made a report in Captain Graham's favor and the indications are that a bill will be passed in Congress to restore him to service. The committee has carefully studied the testimony in the case which resulted in the dismissal of Captain Graham from the military service of the United States as contained in the record of the trial court. It was pointed out that there was no evidence against the accused other than the opinion of one of the instructors of the institution, that two lines in the sketch had been traced, which opinion was acquiesced in by two of his fellow instructors and which was accepted as facts by a jury composed of others of their official associates. The committee believes that "opinion testimony should not be regarded as sufficient to justify a court, either civil or military, to destroy the career, crush the hopes, besmirch the reputation and blight the life of an honorable citizen whose moral and military record was without a scar, as shown by the testimony prior to the filing of the charges referred to, and for that reason the committee is of the opinion that the Congress should authorize the restoration of Captain Graham to his rank in the military service of the United States. There is another reason why, in the opinion of the committee, he should be restored to service. The military establishment is greatly in need of efficient officers. Captain Graham is recognized as such by Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, who has written a letter recommending his temporary appointment to the rank of major in the Signal Corps. The report concludes: "Therefore, in view of the recommendation of General Squier and the urgent need of efficient officers in the military service, coupled with the fact that Captain Graham was convicted on the mere opinion of the witnesses and not upon their knowledge of his guilt, and coupled also with the fact that the punishment was heavy in the extreme had the defendant been proven guilty, the committee unanimously recommends that the bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Harry Graham captain of Infantry do pass."

Philippine Militia for Federal Service.

The House on Jan. 3 passed the bill H.R. 7697, under which it is estimated that about 27,000 Filipinos would be mustered into the Federal Service at the first draft. The bill follows:

H.R. 7697, Mr. Jones, of Virginia.—That the Militia and other locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands may be called into the service of U.S., and all members thereof may be drafted into said service and organized in such manner as is or may be provided by law for calling or draft-

ing National Guard into said service, and shall in all respects while therein be upon same footing with members of National Guard so called or drafted: Provided, That pay and allowances of officers and men of Philippine Militia and other locally created armed forces in Philippine Islands called into service of United States under provisions of this act when serving in Philippine Islands shall in no case exceed pay and allowances of corresponding grades of Philippine Scouts.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3219, Mr. Smith of Georgia.—To incorporate the Recreation Association of America, to promote play, playgrounds and public recreation.

H.R. 7629, Miss Rankin.—To exempt officers and enlisted men of the military and naval forces of U.S. from payment of war tax on admission tickets.

H.R. 7631, Miss Rankin.—Providing that letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors and marines assigned to duty in the present war may be mailed free of postage.

H.R. 7632, Miss Rankin.—Providing that members of the military and naval forces of U.S. be exempted from payment of a war tax on all transportation tickets.

H.R. 7646, Mr. Brumbaugh.—That the President may, upon application of any established military institute, seminary, or academy, college, or university, within U.S., having capacity to educate at same time not less than 150 male students, detail officers of Army or Navy to act as superintendent or professors of military instruction in such institutions.

SMALL ARMS INSTRUCTORS' MANUAL.

A new "Small Arms Instructors' Manual" compiled by Capt. Reginald H. Sayre, Capt. Stowe Phelps and Ord. Sergt. Gerard P. Herrick, of the Small Arms Instructors' Corps of old Squadron A of the National Guard, N.Y., has just been issued by E. P. Dutton and Company, of New York. The book is a very timely one for the present crisis. As the authors point out, "there is no abbreviated and yet complete basic course in one volume such as is made necessary and desirable to meet the present conditions efficiently." The new book supplies the want. The authors have gathered the needed data under the supervision of officers of the Regular Army, in concise form, and have furthermore taken into account Entente documents based on experiences in the present war. The book is a great time saver in an intensive course, besides giving all the essentials of present requirements in the use of small arms. The book is printed in large type and contains 161 pages, and extra memoranda sheets. Capt. C. C. Griffith, Coast Art., U. S. A., who writes the introduction for the book, says: "This volume on Small Arms has aimed at a standardized, basic and intensive course of instruction which it is believed will produce in the briefest possible time that quality of proficiency demanded by the present crisis. Several of the most experienced shots and coaches in the United States, working in conjunction with some of the Regular Army instructors at the first Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., have compiled from twenty or more works on Small Arms and Musketry the parts vitally applicable to the present situation."

"The U.S. Army Manual of Small Arms Firing has supplied the framework of the book, to which have added many helpful suggestions from modern foreign works, notes from the Schools of Musketry, Ordnance Pamphlets, etc. This matter has been selected, condensed, simplified and formulated for purposes of intensive instruction. Advantage has been taken of the experience gained at the Officers' Training Camps and the time-saving qualities of standardization have been applied."

"It is hoped that the effort and time spent by competent riflemen and Army instructors in compiling this book will prove of assistance to the officers of the new Army and will help them to proceed to put their knowledge in form for the most efficient instruction in the present emergency, without the loss of time which would otherwise be necessary. In following this work the instructor can feel confident that he is conforming absolutely to the latest approved methods used and taught in the U.S. Army."

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 26, 1917.

Never was there a Christmas eve at Mare Island like that of this year. Heretofore the festivities have been expressly for the kiddies, but this season it was strictly the enlisted men's night. At the seamen's barracks at the naval training camp, the new cantonment built since the declaration of war, and at the post exchange auditorium at the barracks special entertainments and Christmas trees had been prepared, the Mare Island Chapter of the Red Cross seeing that every man had a surprise Christmas package.

At the training camp the men of the Navy were hosts at a large dance, young ladies from Vallejo and Napa being asked to the party, for which a number of prominent women of the former city were chaperones. The patronesses were Mrs. John M. Elliott, Mrs. Marcus Miller and Miss Elizabeth George, while Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason headed the dance committee. The hall proved too small to accommodate all the guests, among whom were many of the officers and ladies, and the overflow had to be cared for in the mess hall, where a second orchestra played.

For the marines special vaudeville shows, commencing at 6:15 and 8:15, were provided at the post exchange auditorium, the best talent on the coast being secured, and every man not on duty was in attendance. A beautifully decorated Christmas tree had also been erected there, from which every man was remembered by the Red Cross for the Christmas dinners, they left absolutely nothing to be desired, and the best markets afforded were served at the seamen's cantonment and at the barracks, Major William Small planning the menu for the recruit depot and Capt. L. M. Harding the one for the regular mess.

A large party was given at the home of Capt. Harry George following the launching of a new vessel here, for which his daughter, Miss Elizabeth George, acted as sponsor. A number of people from the San Francisco Naval Training Station were up for the day, and a reception was given by Miss George with dancing as one of the features of the afternoon.

Mrs. Emory Winship is expected shortly from her home in Macon, Ga., to join Lieutenant Emory, who came to the coast some months ago. Mrs. E. H. Fowler, of Vallejo, has sailed for Samoa to join her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. Civil Engr. Kaufman, accompanied by her little son, has left for the East, after about three months' stay in Vallejo. She has spent the last two or three years on the East coast.

Miss Elizabeth George spent several days in San Francisco last week, going down to attend a large dinner given by Miss Helen Garrett, who frequently visits her here. Lieut. and Mrs. Morse Erskine, whose marriage took place a month ago, have been visiting San Francisco relatives since returning from their honeymoon, but have now gone to Fort Douglas, Utah. Major and Mrs. Philip Wales are visiting the latter's son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Howell, in San Francisco, and were guests at a large Christmas dinner. Major and Mrs. Wales have closed their Menlo Park home and will spend the winter in town.

Med. Insp. U. R. Webb received a pleasant Christmas present in the announcement of his promotion to his present rank, for which he passed the examination a short time ago. Lieut. and Mrs. George Howard, jr., have left for Arizona, where the former goes to join the 15th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Valentine, whose marriage took place in San Francisco two weeks ago, have left for Kentucky.

Miss Mary Gorgas was hostess at a knitting tea at her San

Francisco home a week ago, a number of Navy girls being included among her guests. She will leave shortly with her father, Lieut. Comdr. Miles C. Gorgas, for a visit to the East. Major A. E. Randall, who has been under treatment at the hospital for several weeks suffering from an attack of pneumonia, is rapidly convalescing. Mrs. R. B. Hillyard was a bridge hostess last week, entertaining for a dozen guests. Miss Doris Durell, daughter of Capt. E. H. Durell, commandant at Yerba Buena, was the guest of honor at a large supper-dance given by the latter and Mrs. Durell at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, last week. It was one of the smartest affairs of the season. Mrs. Joseph A. Murphy gave a luncheon at Yerba Buena last week, after welcoming a number of additional guests for the afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Jones have arrived from American Lake and will remain over the holidays with relatives in San Rafael. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Chase have left for Santa Barbara, to remain until the new year. Mrs. Alexander McCracken, widow of Captain McCracken, at one time captain of this yard, has left for American Lake, where she is to act as hostess at the Y.W.C.A. home, the first of a number of such buildings to be opened on this coast. Before her departure she was honored guest at a tea given by Mrs. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. W. Hoyt left ten days ago for the East coast, much to the regret of many friends here. New arrivals at the barracks are Capt. and Mrs. Riner, who recently returned from the Orient and are again in California after a brief stay at their Eastern home. They have now as their guest the latter's sister, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Surgeon Taylor, on sea duty, who also returned recently from the Orient and is now preparing to go to her Eastern home. For Christmas dinner they were guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, who also entertained Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis, Dr. Darley, of the British ship now here, and Naval Constr. J. O. Chase.

Capt. William Smith, of the Army, entertained at a large dinner at the Palace Hotel last week, complimentary to a number of British and French army officers now here. Miss Elizabeth George entertained at luncheon a few days ago for Mr. and Mrs. George S. Garrett, Mrs. Eleanor Martin and the Misses Anna Peters and Helen Garrett.

A new branch of the Red Cross, devoted entirely to knitting, has been opened in San Francisco with Mrs. R. H. Minnie as charge. Other prominent naval women who are interested are Mrs. Charles Gove, who has been appointed honorary chairman, and Mrs. Edward Durell, secretary.

A Christmas tree for the men who were not granted furloughs was given at the Navy Y.M.C.A. in Vallejo on Thursday night last and proved very enjoyable. About sixty-five per cent. of the men at the seamen's cantonment were granted seven-day furloughs and traveling time in order to spend Christmas at their homes, and an equally large number of marines also left for the holidays. The yard Y.M.C.A. building is rapidly nearing completion and will soon be dedicated.

The famous marine football team left Saturday for Pasadena, accompanied by Capt. Newton Best, manager, and the coach, here put in their last practice in preparation for meeting the all-star Camp Lewis team in a return game on New Year's, the game to be a feature of the carnival of roses held there annually on Jan. 1. Next Saturday it is expected that Col. Lincoln Karmany and as many of the Marine officers as can be spared will go south to see their team again defeat the Army stars.

THE NAVY.

In addition to the addresses of vessels of the U.S. Navy, given on another page of this issue, the Carib and Isabel should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city.

The United States Coast Guard has issued a call for fifty young men to be sent to the Coast Guard Training School at New London, Conn., for a three months' course in seamanship. Men accepted as cadets must be between eighteen and twenty-four years old. Applications may be made at the office of Capt. G. L. Carden in the Barge Office, New York city, or to the Coast Guard headquarters in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, Asbury Park and Bay Shore, L.I. Applicants must be not less than five feet four inches tall. After completing the New London training course, the cadets will be assigned to duty in cutters, a number of which are now in active service in European waters.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the last week the following officers of the Navy have been detailed to sea or to shore duty, as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. C. P. Nelson, Lieuts. L. L. Babbitt and H. B. Cecil, Dental Surg. L. F. Snyder, Asst. Paymr. T. C. Edrington (T), and Gunner B. A. Walters (T).
To shore duty—Comdr. S. E. Moses.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

DEC. 26—First Lieut. J. L. Maher, from shore to ship.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne from shore to ship.
Capt. B. M. Chiswell from shore to ship.
Capt. B. H. Camden from ship to shore.
First Lieut. C. M. Green, Engrs., from ship to shore.
Second Lieut. C. P. Kendall, Engrs., to another vessel.
Third Lieut. R. B. Hall to another vessel.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Government took over the woman's prison at the House of Correction on Deer Island in Boston harbor, on Jan. 2, for use as a naval detention training camp. Men in the Navy, awaiting trial for infractions of discipline, will be sent there for training.

Two men were killed, six severely burned one one slightly injured by the explosion of a four-inch tube in a boiler at the yard power house at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1. It is believed that the explosion was due to a defective tube. The men killed and injured were all civilians.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on Dec. 29 that the sailor captured by the German submarine which sank the destroyer Jacob Jones was Albert DeMello, seaman, second class. His father is Antonio V. De Mella, 121 Hathaway street, New Bedford, Mass. The information regarding his capture was obtained through the Red Cross, and that organization reported that another seaman, whose identity has not been fully established, was made prisoner at the same time.

A dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims states that James Sylvester Byrne, seaman, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, serving on board a vessel operating in the War Zone, was washed overboard during a gale and lost. Byrne enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force April 16, 1917, at New York. He was thirty-one years old.

The U.S. Navy Recruiting Bureau has issued as a souvenir of the Bureau of Navigation a large and handsome calendar for 1918 the chief feature of which is a reproduction in color of a spirited painting called "The Destroyer Patrol" by Lieut. Henry Reuterdahl, U.S.N. R.E. Lieutenant Reuterdahl's composition has as much action in it as has a destroyer in a bad cross sea.

As a souvenir of the holiday season the personnel of the U.S. Navy Recruiting Bureau issued a large Christmas and New Year's card bearing a sketch of the staff at work and on the second leaf a reproduction in colors of one of Lieut. Henry Reuterdahl's marines.

The band from the U.S.S. Pennsylvania furnished the music for the Blue and Khaki Ball held in the Grand Central Palace in New York city on New Year's Eve. The ball was such a success that the New York War Camp Community Service proposes to give two dances in the same place each week hereafter.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1918.

The cold, which has broken all records for thirty-seven years, has been steady and unwavering since Saturday morning, a new kind of week-end visitor: the Hudson looks as though it were frozen in stay frozen for the rest of the winter, and all the residents of the post are lamenting over the water-pipes; 20 below zero was reached during yesterday; a very chilly goodbye of the Old Year; may the New One bring a new thermometer.

During Christmas week outdoor sports were held every morning on the plain for the cadets who stayed here for the holidays; medicine ball races, overshoe races, etc., proved to be very amusing for both the participants and the bystanders; the gymnasium attracted many for the moving-picture shows, and there were two hops at Culham Hall during the week; a vaudeville entertainment by cadets on Thursday evening was attractive and pleased a good-sized audience, the war views entitled "France in Arms" were shown that same evening; on Friday evening the Fourth Class Indoor Meet was much enjoyed, and on Saturday the films of "The Hostage" were shown; on New Year's Eve the Douglas Fairbanks picture, "The Man from Painted Post," was screened.

Guests of Mrs. Chaffee during Christmas week were her mother-in-law, Mrs. Chaffee, who with her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, spent several days here; Mrs. Hamilton has a son who is a cadet in the Fourth Class. Col. and Mrs. Carter had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Kniss, Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith. Miss Pfeiffer has gone to Washington, where she is busy doing French translation work for one of the war boards.

Col. and Mrs. Williamson were at the hotel for over Sunday. Colonel Knudsen was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Weaver for several days recently. Mrs. Pfeiffer, her guest, Mrs. Henry Jersey, and Cadet Jersey, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tiltman and Miss Tiltman at luncheon on Sunday. Dana Crisley and small daughter, Charmaine, were guests of Col. and Mrs. George R. Goethals for over Sunday; Colonel Crisley is now stationed at Princeton, and is in charge of the flying field there. Miss Dorothy Chappell, of the National Cathedral School at Washington, was the holiday guest of her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Matheson.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Thursday, Dec. 27. Capt. and Mrs. Torrey entertained the Wednesday Evening Bridge Club, Colonel Knudsen attending as an extra guest. Capt. and Mrs. Phelan and Capt. and Mrs. Cramer were among those who spent part of Christmas week in New York.

The Army's plebe basketball team was defeated by the five from Dickinson High School, of Jersey City, on Dec. 29 by a score of 23 to 20. The Army's first five has not played a game for two weeks due to the absence of so many cadets on holiday leave. The season's schedule will be resumed on Jan. 5 with Manhattan College.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 3, 1918.

The New Year's holiday of the midshipmen ended with study call after supper on New Year's Day. The midshipmen had their usual New Year's eve hop, and followed the custom of years as the end of 1917 approached. Lights were turned off and Miss Jeanne Knox, the daughter of the president of the New York Shipbuilding Co., on the arm of Mdan. John Richardson, of California, and chairman of the hop committee, approached the bell, suspended from the ceiling and struck eight bells, as a requiem to the old year. Then lights were put on and the bugle sounded reveille for 1918. Mrs. E. W. Eberle, wife of Rear Admiral Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, assisted by Mdan. John Richardson, received.

On New Year's afternoon Rear Admiral Eberle and Mrs. Eberle held a reception at the Superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Eberle was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, wife of Captain Nulton, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen; Mrs. John Downes, wife of Lieutenant Commander Downes, U.S.N., aid to the Superintendent; and Miss Meta Thompson, of California, and a number of young ladies of Annapolis.

Prof. N. M. Terry, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Louise Terry made a trip here from Washington last Thursday to greet their old friends at the children's Christmas festival at the Naval Academy Sunday school.

Paym. Clerk Harry Price and Mrs. Price have with them as their guests over New Year their sister, Mrs. E. B. Maynard, wife of Dr. Maynard, Medical Corps of the Army, and Mrs. A. B. Casad, wife of Colonel Casad, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Both officers are on General Pershing's staff.

The funeral services of the late Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., took place here on Dec. 28, with military honors. The services were conducted at the home of the deceased on Maryland avenue and were led by Chaplain S. K. Evans, U.S.N., and Rev. Edward D. Johnson, rector of St. Anne's P.E. Church. The pallbearers were Rear Admirals Davis, Benson, Knox, Eberle, U.S.N.; Medical Directors Field and McCormick, Prof. Paul J. Dashiell and Mr. Edgar Knapp. Interment was in the Naval Cemetery.

Preparations are being made at the Naval Academy for the graduation in February of a class of naval Reserve officers of nearly 300 members. The exact date of the ceremony has not been fixed.

The children of the Naval Academy Chapel Sunday school enjoyed an old-fashioned Christmas entertainment on Thursday afternoon in Mahan Hall. An orchestra from the Naval Academy band played beautiful music; Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Brown, U.S.N., acted the part of good Santa Claus, while the stage was set by a committee from the capable "Masqueraders." Old-time carols were sung with great spirit, during which pictures to fire the patriotism of the children were flashed on the screen. Chaplain Evans told the story of Christmas, while Christmas pictures brought the recital home to the children, at which happy juncture Kris Kringle appeared. Then the beautiful Christmas tree shone on the canvas. The children gave at Christmas \$42.50 to the starving children of Europe, and \$17.28 in cash and many toys and Christmas cards to the Empty Stocking Club of Annapolis.

In a fast and cleverly played game of basketball the City College of New York won from the Naval Academy Dec. 29 by 20 to 15. The victors finished the first half with a better margin than they did the second, they still bore the honors, using better team work and more speed than the midshipmen. The midshipmen lost their chance to win by failing to secure even a fair percentage of goals from the foul line, though penalties were frequent against their opponents. Tichinsky was the star scorer for the visitors, and Allen did the best work for the Navy, both having exceptional goals to their credits. Changes in the Navy team strengthened it in the second half, and there was some nervousness on the part of the visiting forwards, as each had three personal fouls and was in danger of getting the final penalty. Eight minutes before the close Tichinsky, the fastest of their players, did get his quietus, but it was too late to alter the results.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 1, 1918.

Christmas time was observed in the usual way in the garrison. A number of officers' children were home for the holidays, and family reunions took place in many households. The garrison Christmas tree and entertainment took place under charge of Chaplain Smith on Christmas Eve. After the singing of the old English carols in the Chapel the entertainment began in Corbin Hall, Professor Milton Henderson, who has not failed us a Christmas for thirteen years, officiating. The usual feast of legends that delight the children and elders alike were followed by his presentation of Punch and Judy. The 22d infantry orchestra played selections for a while and then came the Christmas tree with its lights and ornaments, and Santa Claus came down the chimney and distributed gifts to the children of the garrison and also to those from Fort Wood, after which there was informal dancing.

On Christmas Day services were held by Chaplain Thomas Dempsey in the Chapel in Corbin Hall and by Chaplain Smith in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion. At the high Celebration in the latter Schubert's Mass in E flat was rendered by

the choir under direction of Captain Halpin, organist and choir-master. The Chapel was finely decorated by cedar trees sent from Sandy Hook by the kindness of Col. Golden T.H. Ruzles.

On New Year's Day Major and Mrs. Russell V. Venable were at home to the officers and ladies of the 22d Infantry from 11 to 1. A large number were present at their quarters and the occasion was a delightful one. In greeting the guests of the day there were proposed the toasts: "The President," "General Hays," "Colonel Tiltman," "The Host and Hostess," and then "Miss Henrietta M. Brady," niece of Major Venable and great-granddaughter of General Hugh Brady, first colonel of the 22d Infantry in the period of the War of 1812. Mrs. Frederick S. Macy assisted Mrs. Venable in serving refreshments. Informal dancing was a pleasant feature of the occasion.

Among recent guests on the post have been Col. Charles Derkic, of the French army, a guest of Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson; Captain Warren, of the British army, Majors Lynch and Garlington and Lieut. John Mallory, guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

The officers' hops are being kept up successfully on Friday nights as usual. Col. and Mrs. Stephenson gave a hop dinner of twelve covers for the dance of Dec. 28. The annual masquerade is scheduled for Jan. 4.

The dances of the Fort Jay Social Club of Enlisted Men are very largely attended this year. The annual masked and fancy dress ball was given on New Year's night.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Dec. 24, 1917.

Captain Laird left Monday for a visit to his home in Savannah, Ga. Lieutenants Siske and Herr spent Wednesday and Thursday in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Koffard returned to the post after a two weeks' sick leave. Major Bennett spent Thursday in New York. Lieutenant Wuchter left Thursday for a visit over Christmas to his home in Allentown. Lieutenant Walker went to Charlestown, W. Va., on Friday, and Lieutenants Siske to Troy, N.C.

Two hundred National Army men from this state arrived on Thursday and are occupying the newly completed cantonment. Capt. and Mrs. Holmes spent Friday and Saturday in Philadelphia. Captain Gage is home to spend the Christmas holiday with his family.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Dec. 31, 1917.

Miss Lillian Wilson, of Covington, Va., is spending the holidays at the home of Mrs. Wilson. Lieut. C. C. Smith is entertaining his mother from Warren, Pa. Captain Donovan spent four days with his family over Christmas.

On Monday afternoon all the little folks of the post enjoyed a Christmas tree, given at the post exchange under direction of Mr. Dalrymple, of the Y.M.C.A., and Chaplain Marvine. Before Santa's arrival the children took part in singing Christmas hymns under direction of Bandmaster Scholtens, and recitations. Then Santa's pack was opened and each little one went home laden with gifts and goodies.

Lieutenant Pritchard left Tuesday for Walter Reed Hospital to undergo treatment. On Christmas Day Major and Mrs. Bennett entertained at dinner for Miss Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Lieuts. S. H. Smith and N. H. Whited. Capt. and Mrs. Gage had as their guests for dinner Mr. and Mrs. Gayle Hoskins, of Wilmington, and Lieutenant Koffard. Capt. and Mrs. Donovan had a family dinner. The guests were Captain Donovan's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Donovan, of Washington; Col. and Mrs. Farmer and Miss Nolan.

Capt. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Captain Lowry and Lieutenant Diamond for dinner. The enlisted men all had Christmas dinner at their companies and each man was presented with a candy box, given by the Red Cross of Delaware. Major and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, of Fort Monroe, are guests of Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Mrs. Jefferson, of Delaware City. Major Lincoln delivered a lecture to the officers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. All the officers on leave returned for the lecture. Colonel Farmer left Wednesday for Washington. On Thursday Mrs. Wilson entertained at supper in honor of her guest, Miss Wilson. Other guests were Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan, and Lieutenants Herr, Weaver, Troutman, Diamond and Bunting.

On Friday Miss Dorothy Mellen, of Bryn Mawr, came to be the guest of Mrs. Donovan for the dance. In her honor Mrs. Donovan entertained Captain Lowry, Lieutenants Herr and Troutman and Miss Nolan. Friday evening a dance was given at the post exchange in honor of Major and Mrs. Bennett and the new officers of the post. There was a large number of guests from away.

Mrs. Donovan and Miss Nolan accompanied their guest, Miss Mellen, to her home to stay over New Year's. Little Sweetie Donovan is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, in Washington. Mrs. C. C. Farmer left Saturday for Washington. Captain Bowring left for a leave to his home in Petersburg, Va., and Lieutenant Weaver will spend several days at his home in Philadelphia.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 1, 1918.

The annual Christmas entertainment for the children of the post was held at 3:30 o'clock last Monday at the post riding hall. Santa Claus was played by Major Gerald E. Griffin, V.C., well known in the Army as "The Army Santa Claus," having taken that part many times at post entertainments. A very large and beautifully decorated Christmas tree occupied the center of the hall and was surrounded by many mysterious packages, which were given out to the happy children by Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, wife of the post commandant; Mesdames Glasgow, Haight, Guenther, Harvey; Mr. Guenther, general secretary of the post Y.M.C.A.; Miss Glasgow and Miss Harriet Glasgow.

Following the departure of the children a Christmas entertainment was held in the hall for all the soldiers of the post, at which they received knitted garments and other useful gifts, together with candy, pop-corn and nuts, all the gifts being presented by the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross. A number of Christmas carols were sung by several young ladies from the city; there also was singing by all the soldiers, followed by moving pictures. The arrangements for the entertainment were under direction of Mr. Guenther.

Capt. Paul R. Frank, who has been stationed here for some time with the 2d Cavalry, has left for Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. Mrs. William M. Connell left last week to spend Christmas and New Year's with her husband, Colonel Connell, at Camp Dix, N.J. Mrs. Carl A. Baehr, wife of Major Baehr, has moved from quarters No. 3 to quarters No. 26, which was formerly occupied by the bachelor officers of the post. Col. Charles S. Haight, N.A., came down from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., to spend Christmas with his family.

The cantonments which were used for the Reserve officers' training camps are now occupied by 1,900 Engineer and Signal Corps men, who are being drilled and trained here. Most of these men comprise a battalion of one of the forestry regiments, some of them coming from the Engineer camp at American University, while others are from Belvoir, Va.

Major Charles G. Harvey has returned to the post from Fort Sill, where he has been attending the school. Mrs. Welsh and Miss Welsh have returned from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., where they spent Christmas with Col. Robert S. Welsh, stationed there. Col. Nelson E. Margetta, recently returned from abroad, spent some time with his family before leaving on an inspection trip of some of the Southern camps.

Col. William J. Glasgow left on Wednesday for Fort Sam Houston for duty at the Brigade and Field Officers' School. Mrs. William M. Connell has as her house guests her sister, Mrs. Black, and her small nieces for the holidays. An enjoyable dance was given at the hop room on Christmas evening. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, Mrs. William J. Glasgow and Mrs. John Mulliken received.

Capt. C. A. Pierce, 2d Cav., has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. Paul R. Frank and has taken the post bachelors to live with him. A special exhibition drill was given here at the riding hall in honor of the visiting

Chinese mission to the United States. Mrs. John B. Pitney, wife of Captain Pitney, Field Art., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, in New York. Miss Millikin, of Danville, Ind., who has been spending some time with her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John Millikin, has returned to her home.

Major Carl A. Baehr, Field Art., came up from Camp McClellan, Ala., to spend the holidays with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Carter have turned over their beautiful country estate at Green Valley to the Allies as a convalescing station. As this station is located not far from the post, the War Department is co-operating by furnishing the men with saddle horses and other comforts from here. Among the first to arrive at the station were Lieut. McGregor McIntosh, a Canadian, Lieut. Wilfred Bickle, a Scot, and Lieut. Roland Hett, an Englishman, all of them having taken part in some of the great battles of the war. Wounded men from Canada are now being received.

Mrs. Manus McCloskey, wife of Colonel McCloskey, with her daughter and son, Miss Sarah and Mr. Monroe McCloskey, will remain at the post during Colonel McCloskey's absence abroad.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter A. Franklin have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins. Major Gerald E. Griffin is able to be about, after spending some time at Walter Reed Hospital. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, who recently returned from abroad, has taken over the command of Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.

Colonel Rhee, the noted British aviator who spent some time on the post, has left for Fort Sill. Col. and Mrs. Nelson E. Margetta had with them for the holidays Mrs. Margetta's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard. Mrs. Charles S. Haight, accompanied by her daughter and son, left to spend New Year's with Colonel Haight at Camp Lee, Va. Col. Willard D. Newbill, of Vicksburg, was a visitor on the post last week.

The officers of the Serbian mission were guests of Col. C. W. Fenton last week. Mrs. Manus McCloskey is visiting in New York city. Major and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey have had as their house guests during the holidays Capt. and Mrs. Baker. Mrs. David H. Scott and her mother, Mrs. McClellan, have been entertaining during the holidays for their house guests, Miss Margaret King, of Trinity College, Major and Mrs. Lewis Foster, of Annapolis, and Mrs. Foster's sister, Miss Selma Taucher, have returned from New York city.

Mrs. Robert S. Welsh and her daughter, Miss Welsh, have had as house guests Lieut. and Mrs. Sterling, the recent bride and groom. Mrs. Sterling was Miss Mary Louise, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. William S. McNair.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter A. Franklin entertained the officers and ladies of the post at a New Year's party.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1917.

Santa Claus is still trying to locate those who a short time ago were to be found at Fort Porter. It was the first Christmas in the history of the post that the garrison was under command of the Medical Corps, Major Thomas Woodson being the officer in charge, assisted by Dr. Stow, adjutant, and Dr. Stuart, in charge of the hospital, and Lieutenant Baker, Q.M.

Every officer and enlisted man who could get a leave went home, or to see his "best girl" and the post was very quiet. Mrs. Hadsell was very disappointed that Colonel Hadsell had to remain at Camp Meade. Mrs. Upton and son spent Christmas in Philadelphia with her brother. On her return she will live in the city, having, after a few months at Fort Porter, given up her quarters.

Mrs. Robert Weeks and Robert have also left for good, now that the Government does not provide coal and gas to the wives of Army officers in France, and as this is an awfully cold climate, Fort Porter is not the paradise it promised to be to those who wanted quarters here last fall.

Mrs. Winters and daughters are in Chicago for the Christmas vacation. Mrs. Hadsell, who is always a helper in distress, cheered everyone up by an invitation to a luncheon given for her daughter, Susan, who is at home from Vassar College. Mrs. Hadsell's guests were Mrs. Woodson, wife of Major Woodson, Mesdames Joplin, Baker, Lester, Whiting, Scott, Miss Mitchell, Miss Churchyard, Mrs. Frazier and Miss Hadsell.

Mr. Knight, of the Isle of Pines, is in the post for a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Lester. Mrs. Knight has spent the winter here.

The happiest Army woman in Buffalo on Christmas was Mrs. Van Orsdale-Andrus, with her children and grand children around her. The party was composed of Col. and Mrs. Oscar L. Straub, Major and Mrs. Malcolm P. Andrus and young daughter, Miss Dorothy, and Liddle Straub, Mr. Willis Andrus and Lieut. John Otto. Mr. and Mrs. John Otto were hosts for this delightful family reunion. Mrs. Straub has taken an apartment at the Buckingham and will remain here for the present.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Cornelia Bentley Sage to Major William W. Quinton, retired, was a pleasant surprise to their mutual friends. For a number of years Major Quinton has made his home and kept up his practice of medicine in Buffalo. Miss Sage, after the death of Mr. Kurtz, succeeded him as director of the beautiful Albright Art Gallery, and by her tact and ability won the esteem of the art world, in this country and in Europe, and had several medals of distinction presented to her.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Surg. Harry Brown, of the Navy, is at home for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Robinson, of North street. Dr. Brown is at sea.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 29, 1917.

Members of the El Paso War Service Board, and the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and other El Pasoans gave a farewell banquet Dec. 21, at the Sheldon Hotel, in honor of Colonel Horatio G. Sichel, retiring commander of the El Paso military district. The banquet was attended by leading Army officers and prominent business men of the city. Zach Lamar Cobb, Collector of Customs at El Paso, toastmaster, opened with a toast to the health of the President of the United States and the success of America. Other speakers were Major Gen. George W. Read, who succeeded Colonel Sichel as commander of the district; Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav.; Col. B. C. Williams, Inf.; Col. H. O. Willard, district intelligence officer; Major E. J. Ely, division adjutant; Col. Edward Anderson, 5th Cav.; J. M. Wyatt, president of the Chamber of Commerce; J. A. Kraksauer, chairman of the local War Service Board; Dr. W. L. Brown, and R. B. Oudorf. All the speeches voiced appreciation for long and distinguished service, great regret at the necessity of retirement, and good wishes for the future. Colonel Sichel has been in active service for forty-five years, his service, with the exception of one year at Fort Ogden, having been west of the Mississippi River. He served with the 7th Cavalry for twenty-seven years and with the 12th Cavalry for fourteen.

Colonel Sichel has been granted a twenty-four days' leave, and he and Mrs. Sichel left El Paso Saturday for Kansas City, to spend a short time visiting, and then go to Chattanooga, where they will make their home. The good wishes of the entire community go with them.

The Christmas dance given at the El Paso Country Club on Tuesday night was the largest Christmas festivity of the week, and was attended by many Army and El Paso people, many of whom enjoyed their Christmas dinner at the club preceding the dance. Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Read entertained with a small dinner party Christmas night at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Covers were laid for Miss Margaret Read, Lieut. Marshall Prentiss, Lieut. Jack Howard, and Captain Burton Y. Read. A number of the young officers of the 34th Inf. entertained with a dinner party at the Paso del Norte Hotel Christmas night, after which the guests motored to the El Paso Country Club to attend the Christmas dance.

The officers and ladies of the 64th Inf. entertained with a brilliant box Friday night at the Toilet Club, in El Paso. The 64th Inf. band furnished the music. Major and Mrs. Fitzhugh A. Alderdice received the guests, prominent among them being

Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Read and Mrs. Margaret Read. All commanding officers in the district, with their wives and daughters, and staff officers, as well as a number of El Pasoans, enjoyed the hospitality of the 64th.

Miss Corinne Wagner, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. John A. Wagner, who has been out of school several months recuperating from an illness, expects to resume her studies at the El Paso School for Girls after the holidays. Colonel and Mrs. Wagner are at the Patterson apartments, for the winter.

The Chamber of Commerce in El Paso has received a letter from Colonel George T. Langhorne, 8th Cav., now stationed at Marfa, Texas, thanking the members for their action in appropriating \$1,500 to finish payment on the Officers' club at Fort Bliss. The club was erected by the officers of the 8th Cav., and the above sum was owing on the building when the regiment was ordered away. The Chamber of Commerce agreed to pay the amount as its contribution toward the comfort of the officers, and the club will be for the use of all officers at Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Lewis Turtle, wife of Major Turtle, 4th Art., recently returned from the Philippines, is the guest of her brother, Captain J. C. Wheeler, at this post. Mrs. Turtle expects to remain here several weeks. Mrs. H. E. Stevenson and son, Walter, spent the holidays with Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson at Camp Bowie, Texas. Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Mack and Major G. E. Davis, of Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., are in El Paso at the Sheldon Hotel. Mrs. Pressley K. Brice, accompanied by her children and several friends, left El Paso Saturday in her car for Elephant Butte, N. M., to join Captain Brice, U. S. A., retired, who has recently been assigned to active duty in command of the dam and all deputy marshals as well as deputy sheriffs. It is expected to have all roads to the dam guarded night and day, and to have the structure itself illuminated.

The 34th Inf. band, under leadership of Bandmaster Stephen Jaska, gave a complimentary concert, Christmas Eve, at 7 o'clock, at the new post office site, corner of Mills and Stanton Streets, El Paso. Special numbers were a baritone solo by Sergeant Hoffman; trombone solo by Sergeant Leisner, and a cornet solo by Sergeant Bugler Svec.

Lieutenant J. L. Bennett, instructor at the Leon Springs Army training school, is in El Paso on a visit with his wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship, through the holidays. Dr. C. C. Young entertained at his home near Helen, Sunday night, with a Russian feast, accompanied by music and dancing, in honor of Colonel E. A. Lewis, 64th Inf. Colonel De Rosey, C. 10th Cav., was in El Paso Monday on his way from San Antonio to Fort Huachuca, where his regiment is stationed. While here Colonel Cabell paid a call on Major Gen. George W. Read, at district headquarters.

Colonel Alexander M. Miller, U. S. A., arrived in El Paso last week, and has been assigned as chief of staff of the new Cavalry division, under Major Gen. George W. Read, and assumed his new duties immediately. Colonel Miller was stationed at Fort Bliss a number of years ago as a lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry. Mrs. W. A. Norton, mother of Lieutenant Hassel Norton, 7th Cav., and Miss Audrey Camps, of Fort Worth, are guests of Mrs. Thomas A. Jones, 3113 Rivers Street, for some time. Lieutenant Norton is stationed at Fort Bliss.

One battalion of the 8th Field Signal Corps, under command of Major Girard L. McEntee, passed through El Paso Monday. Here Major McEntee marched the entire battalion to the T. M. C. A. building for a shower bath, the 300 men being accommodated in less than an hour and a half. The 1st Cavalry, under command of Col. John C. Waterman, passed through El Paso last week on its way from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyom., to Douglas, Ariz., where it will complete the personnel of the brigade stationed at Douglas. The 15th and 17th Cavalry regiments are also in that brigade. Colonel George M. Morgan, 17th Cav., is in command of the brigade and one Douglas district until a brigadier general relieves him. One Douglas district has been formed here with the 5th, 7th, and 8th Cavalry regiments, with Colonel Edward Anderson, 5th Cav., in temporary command. The other brigade is at Fort Sam Houston. The headquarters of the 15th Cavalry Division, with Major General George W. Read commanding, are in El Paso.

Major General Read and his officers are occupying rooms in the Mills Building, on the tenth floor, where General Pershing had his office. A few changes in the office at district headquarters have been made, following the establishment of headquarters for the 15th Division. Capt. Bernard Sharp, district inspector, has moved to the 9th floor, and his former office on the 16th is given over to General Read's aids. The division and district adjutants will occupy the same office.

Capt. Theodore Barnes, Jr., 8th Cav., arrived in El Paso Monday, to spend Christmas with friends. Captain Barnes was in command of the 8th Cavalry forces at Presidio, Texas, when he captured Ojinaga, opposite Presidio. He has been appointed as aid to Gen. John W. Houston.

The merchant section of the 2d Engineers train of the 9th Engineers has been transferred to the 8th Engineers, mounted and stationed at Camp Courchesne, near El Paso. The Engineers are attached to the 15th Division.

Several hundred men from Camp Cody, New Mexico, came to El Paso Monday night to spend Christmas day. Many people from Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa visited their relatives and friends at Camp Cody on Christmas Day. The hotels, rooming houses, and private homes are filled with those who have come south in order to be near their relatives before they are sent to France. The Y. W. C. A. Hostess house on Pine Street, Deming, is the chief rendezvous for the parents and friends to meet the soldiers. The two Minnesota regiments had tea with programs and speeches, and the Y. M. C. A. distributed thousands of presents sent to the men from home. Edwin H. Brown, chairman of the Red Cross, and the Deming Chapter saw that every man in the 34th Division received a useful present. Church services were held in the various organizations. The men in the base hospital and their attendants were well cared for, and nothing was spared to make Christmas as enjoyable as possible. Passes were given liberally within the three-mile limit, while few furloughs have been allowed.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 29, 1917.

At 6 o'clock Christmas Eve 9,000 soldiers, employees of the post, wives and children of officers and soldiers in the district, and civilians, grouped about a huge Christmas tree on the parade ground at Fort Bliss, celebrated the birth of Christ. One hundred trumpeters of the different regiments stationed in the El Paso district opened the program with a fanfare of trumpets sounding church call. Headed by their chaplains the various units marched onto the parade ground and assembled about the tree. The largest tree obtainable had been built up with platforms to make it larger and hundreds of incandescent lights, quantities of tinsel and Christmas decorations strung through the boughs, reminding one of fairy land.

Music was furnished during the evening by bands of the Fifth Cavalry, Eighty-second Artillery, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Sixty-fourth Infantry, and Eighteenth Field Artillery. The introductory address was made by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, others making addresses were Major Gen. George W. Read, Bishop A. J. Schuler, and Rev. P. R. Knickerbocker. Mrs. V. N. Whiteside sang "Maria." Mrs. J. J. Kaster sang "Holy Night." Santa Claus appeared on the scene amid a shower of fireworks, much to the amazement and joy of the children and further delighted them by presenting each one with a Christmas gift.

Following is the program of the celebration: Trumpet call; church call; "Come All Ye Faithful"—5th Cavalry band; introductory address—Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe; address—Bishop A. J. Schuler; "Holy City"—7th Cav. band; address—Major General Read; selection—18th Field Artillery band; vocal solo, "Maria"—Mrs. Whiteside, accompanied by the 5th Cav. band; selection—4th Cavalry band; address—Rev. P. R. Knickerbocker; vocal solo, "Oh, Holy Night"—Mrs. J. J. Kaster; "Cantique de Noël"—the Artillery band.

The chaplain in charge of the celebration was Chaplain Mary, 18th Art.; Chaplain Moore, 7th Cav.; Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav.; Chaplain Zimmerman, 82d Art.; Chaplain O. J. Coker, 34th Inf.; Chaplain Riker, 64th Inf., and Secretaries Profit and Fry, of the Army Y. M. C. A.

The celebration was patterned after the Christmas program arranged by General Pershing for his troops while in Mexico. The

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band leaders and bands adding greatly to the pleasure of the event were: H. H. Hirschberger, 7th Cav.; Rogers, 64th Inf.; Stephen Jaska, 34th Inf.; W. J. Cain, 5th Cav.; E. J. Lacock, 82d Field Art.

Chaplain O'Keefe conducted mass in the post hall at midnight. A Christmas celebration was given for the soldiers in the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Christmas Eve, in the "Y" building, where a large tree had been placed and decorated by a committee of workers under the supervision of the War Service Board. The convalescents were provided with popcorn, candy and fruits, and during the evening stories were told and games played.

In the wards where the men were too ill to be up, decorated Christmas trees were placed and tiffin bags filled with candy, fruit and other dainties were given them. There were presents, games and fruit for those in the contagious wards. All kinds of puzzle pictures and games were the gifts of the board. Among those who helped with the celebration were Mrs. E. B. Orndorff, Mrs. J. del Campo, Mrs. Steve Aguirre, Mrs. W. A. Hawkins, Mrs. R. J. Bush, Mrs. Fred Knollenberg, Miss Ruth Schwarz and Miss Winifred Woods. Christmas dinners were served in all the regiments with "King Turk" and trimmings to add to the pleasure of the men.

The men in the Big Bend district, under command of Col. George T. Langhorne, 8th Cav., were not forgotten, as the ranchers and the people in the towns and settlements co-operated with the citizens of Marfa, Texas, and arranged a Christmas celebration for the soldiers of that district. A large tree decorated with tinsel and lights was placed in the plaza with the gifts piled at its base. A program was also given. The outpost patrols were not forgotten, as auto messengers carried Christmas cheer to them.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY CAMP.

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 22, 1917.

Dr. and Mrs. Gustetter, of Nogales, entertained at a dancing party Tuesday night. Many of their guests were from camp, among whom were Major and Mrs. Wilde, Major and Mrs. Anding, Capt. and Mrs. Balsam, Captain Mangan, Lieutenants Hill, M. Moore, Allison, Cummings, Bailey, Christenberry and Whitman. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Anding were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb at their home in Nogales. Lieutenants Allison, Cummings, M. Moore and Whitman leave today to be absent from the camp during the holidays. Mrs. Anding and Mrs. Balsam were guests of Mrs. Van Mourick at a tea on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Kayser arrived Sunday at camp from their wedding trip.

The new amusement hall built on the hill overlooking the cantonment was opened Friday night with a frolic. There were about fifty couples dancing, including many friends from town.

Ajo, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1917.

Dr. and Mrs. Tabor are recent arrivals in camp coming from Fort Bliss. Mrs. F. J. Caldwell, of Antonio, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Connolly, and Captain Connolly. Lieutenants Hays and Orenshaw arrived recently from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Captain Connolly, commanding officer at Ajo, has been detailed in the Q.M. Corps and expects to leave soon.

A Christmas tree with gifts for the soldiers was featured on the plaza on Christmas eve, when the soldiers, led by the band, marched from camp and gave an exhibition drill, after which the presents were distributed and dancing was enjoyed.

Mrs. M. Curley entertained a number of ladies at tea on Thursday. Among those enjoying her hospitality were Mesdames Caldwell and Connolly, of the Army contingent, and Mesdames Frause, Purchell, Watters, Ripley, King, Shrader and Tobin, of Ajo.

A large number attended the band concert in camp on Christmas day.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Dec. 16, 1917.

The Card Club meeting was held at the Administration Building on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Sims T. Hoyt was hostess, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Edward F. Witsell and Mrs. William D. Walters. Lieut. Marcus P. Taylor was luncheon guest of Major Dorst at the bachelors' mess on Monday. Major and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett entertained at dinner on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Henry O. K. Muhlenberg. The attractive table had as its decoration an artistic low basket filled with the fragrant rose geranium.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood have as house guest Miss Estelle Quilty, from San Jose, Cal. Miss Quilty arrived on the transport from the States on Thursday. Mrs. Seth W. Webb was house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph E. Vogel for several days this week. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph O. Holliday were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Johnson, Jr., on Monday, when they entertained at dinner and bridge.

A number of showers have been given this week for Miss Martha McChesney, who will be married next week to Lieut. Owen Fowler, 4th Cav., stationed at Schofield Barracks. One of the prettiest among these entertainments was the recipe shower given by Miss Thelma Murphy on Monday. On Monday Major and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett had breakfast for the members of the post who were leaving on the transport that day for San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Bennett's guests were Major and Mrs. Alfred H. Hobbey, Miss Dorothy Hobbey, Major and Mrs. Henry O. K. Muhlenberg, Miss Grace Hobbey, Master David Muhlenberg and Master John Muhlenberg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Webb entertained on Sunday with dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph E. Vogel. Major and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett were guests of their son Jack at a Christmas party given by the Honolulu Military Academy on Wednesday evening. Miss Isabel Baker was one of the guests at the kitchenware shower given on Tuesday by Mrs. Walter Reesman for Miss Martha McChesney.

Major and Mrs. Henry O. K. Muhlenberg, Masters David and John Muhlenberg were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harrison at the University Club for luncheon on Monday. Miss Maria Ballentyne was hostess at a handkerchief shower for Miss Martha McChesney on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood had supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Henry O. K. Muhlenberg.

Miss Isabel Baker was an all-day visitor at Haliwa on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph O. Holliday have taken quar-

ters lately occupied by Major and Mrs. Alfred H. Hobbey and moved into them from their old quarters at the extreme end of the line on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Carlyle N. Haines entertained with dinner on Sunday for Dr. Boyer, who was in port that day with the transport Sherman. Major Frederick Hadra, who has been quite unwell for a week, was taken to the Department Hospital on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward F. Witsell are away for a week's honeymoon, after which they will be at home to their friends at the Bachelor Building at Fort Shafter, where Mrs. Edward F. Witsell, Jr., will be a pleasing addition to the post life. Capt. and Mrs. Carlyle N. Haines were luncheon guests of Dr. Boyer on the Sherman on Monday.

Fort Shafter, Dec. 22, 1917.

Mrs. Seth W. Webb was hostess at a sewing party on Tuesday for Mesdames James M. T. Pearson, James T. Johnson, Jr., Susan Peterson, Sims T. Hoyt, Evans, Ralph R. Vogel and Carlyle N. Haines. Miss Estelle Quilty, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, was one of the guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Greenac at Schofield Barracks on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Greenac took their guests to the top of the 1st Infantry.

Dr. William E. Kramer leaves Fort Shafter shortly, ordered to the States. The friends of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday are sympathizing with them in the death of Captain Holliday's mother, which occurred in the States during this past week. The Card Club was held at the Administration Building on Tuesday evening, with Mrs. William D. Walters as hostess. The prize was won by Lieutenant Walters.

The loving cup which is given every Wednesday evening on Young's Roof Garden for the most graceful dancing was won this week by Miss Dorothy Sachs and Dr. Harry M. Pieber. Capt. and Mrs. Edward F. Witsell are at home at Fort Shafter after a honeymoon spent on the other side of the island.

Major Frederick Hadra, although not well enough to return home, is much improved, and hopes shortly to be out of the Department Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Evans entertained on Sunday at dinner for Mrs. Seth W. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Carlyle N. Haines, entertained with dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Frederick Hadra, Dr. William E. Kramer and Master Jack Hadra.

A number of young ladies from Honolulu and from Fort Shafter formed a jolly party spending Friday night at Schofield Barracks. One of the sets of bachelors' quarters was turned over to them for the time, and on Friday afternoon was taken possession of by Miss Isabel Baker. Miss Ruth McChesney, Miss Dorothy Guild, Miss Ruth Soper, Miss Sara Lucas, Miss Mary Lucas and Mrs. Milner, who was the chaperone. The party, who were joined by Capt. William Warren, Lieutenants Kier-ton, Englehard, Lufkin, Richards and Renton, had dinner at the club of the 25th Infantry, and then went to the top of the 1st Infantry.

Miss Isabel Baker was a dinner guest at Haliwa Hotel on Saturday. Lieut. Abram Cohen entertained at dinner at Young's Hotel on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett, taking his guests later in the evening up to the roof garden to enjoy the dancing.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Oct. 14, 1917.

The following personal items were in the Guam News-Letter:

The mid-month dance given by the Officers' Dance Club on Oct. 13 was very enjoyable. Governor Smith and a large party of the Island colony were present. Music was by the Marine Band. The Marchant home was the scene of an enjoyable indoor picnic on the evening of Oct. 14. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Bolles, Mrs. Bair, Misses Gale and Betty Bolles, Lieutenant Brooks and Messrs. Edwards and Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth and Dr. and Mrs. Guinan were entertained at dinner at Government House on Oct. 4.

Capt. and Mrs. Thing were hosts at a dinner on Oct. 4 for Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Commander McGee and Assistant Paymaster Motte. Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz and Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were dinner guests of Lieutenant Talbot on Oct. 4. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth and Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Lafrenz were dinner guests of Asst. Paymaster and Mrs. Fouch on Oct. 6. Mrs. Bolles had as dinner guests Lieuts. Talbot, J. T. Smith, West, and Knapp, of Sumay, on Oct. 6.

A "venison" party at Tumon on Oct. 11 was enjoyed by Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Guinan, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Misses Marjorie Smith, Detweiler, Ada Smith, Commander McGee, Lieutenant Shippey and Mr. Edwards. Lieuts. O. F. Smith and Brooks were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marchant on Oct. 12. Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon were hosts at an attractive dinner on Oct. 13 for Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth and Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz.

Mrs. Lafrenz was hostess at a prettily appointed dinner on Oct. 13 for Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant and Lieutenants Dalton and Talbot. Lieutenants Dalton and Talbot were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz. Capt. and Mrs. Thing were hosts at dinner Oct. 13 for Lieutenant Commander Cronan, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul, Miss Marjorie Smith and Lieutenant Shippey. Dr. and Mrs. Jones were hosts at a dinner Oct. 13 for Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Paymaster and Mrs. Rose and Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon.

Sept. 22 was the occasion of a farewell dinner given by Surg. and Mrs. Peck to Lieut. Owen Bartlett. Those who sat at the Post's hospitable board were, in addition to Mr. Bartlett, Commander McGee, Lieut. and Asst. Commander Cronan, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth, Lieutenants Smith, Shippey and Brooks. Mrs. Thing entertained at bridge Sept. 25 in honor of Mrs. Berkeley. Mrs. Berkeley and Mrs. Marchant received the prizes. Others present were Mesdames Manwaring, Lhamon, Mitchell, Bolles, Fouch and Betty Bolles. A "stag" dinner was given at the home of Mr. Edwards at the Experiment Station Sept. 26 in honor of Lieutenant Bartlett.

Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth were hosts on Sept. 26 at dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and Mr. and Mrs. Marchant. Mrs. Berkeley gave a farewell dance at the Officers' Club Sept. 27, for which the Marine Band played. Those who enjoyed the dance were Lieut. and Mrs. Woodworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Asst. Paymaster and Mrs. Fouch, Mrs. Bolles, Betty Bolles, Lieutenants West, O. F. Smith, J. T. Smith, Knapp, Shippey and Brooks.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and Lieutenant Shippey were

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dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marchant on Sept. 27. Mr. Edwards was host on Sept. 29 at dinner at his home at Pitti Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Fouch and Mrs. Bair. Miss Marjorie Smith, Betty Bolles and Lieutenant Talbot were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell Sept. 29. After luncheon the party motored to Orote Point to watch the transport sail.

Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Fouch entertained at dinner Oct. 2 for Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Mr. Edwards and Miss Francis Gale. Mrs. Jones was hostess Oct. 2 at a picnic at Tumon in honor of Commander McGee and Assistant Paymaster McGee. In the party were Miss Marjorie Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Gulan, Miss Detweiler, Miss Ada Smith, Dr. Schmidt and Lieutenant Shippey.

Mrs. Fouch entertained at bridge on Sept. 18 in honor of Mrs. Berkeley. Others present were Mrs. Thing, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Bolles, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Marchant and Betty Bolles. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell were hosts at a card evening Sept. 18 in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley, Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Bolles, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant and Dr. Peck. P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose had as dinner guests on Sept. 20 Commander McGee, Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Dr. and Mrs. Gulan and Miss Marjorie Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson entertained a party at cards Sept. 20 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley, Capt. and Mrs. Thing on Sept. 22 had a dinner party for Lieut. West, J. T. Smith and Knapp. An automobile party on Sept. 22 betook themselves to Sumay to witness the firing of the new guns and the planting of two palm trees in front of where the new officers' quarters are to be. Comprising the automobile party were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Berkeley, Mrs. Manwaring, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Johnson and Katherine, Lieutenants Smith, Shippey and Brooks.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and Lieutenant Hall were entertained at dinner at Government House on Sept. 22. Surg. A. E. Peck's birthday was fittingly celebrated by a beach supper at Tumon, which was preceded by a swim.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Camp Pike, Ark., Dec. 29, 1917.

Among the holiday season's festivities which helped to make the week brighter was the dance Christmas night at the Belmont Hotel, which was presided over by Col. and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. B. Simonds. Several of the officers and their wives are on leave and were absent from the party, but the full number was made up by the new officers who recently arrived from the Leon Springs and Fort Oglethorpe training camps. Music was furnished during the evening by the 43d Infantry band.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Bibb entertained at dinner Dec. 28 in honor of Mrs. Bibb's sister, Miss Frances Hall, of Memphis, who has been their guest during the holidays. The dinner was followed by a theater party. Covers were laid for Miss Frances Hall, of Memphis; Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Cook, Miss Martin, Lieutenants Sweeney, Agnew, Cushman, Richardson and Rutledge, and the host and hostess, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Bibb.

The 43d is rapidly re-establishing the reputation as a singing regiment, which was started during the early days of its organization at Fort Douglas. Singing in the individual companies is encouraged by Colonel Dashiell, and each Tuesday three men from each company report at the Y.M.C.A., where expert instruction is given to them. These men in turn impart the instruction received to their various organizations, and in this way the entire regiment is getting into the singing habit.

To utilize all spare time possible the officers of the regiment are organized into four classes for the purpose of studying French. The classes meet three times each week for a period of an hour, and under the direction of Major Loring, French is no longer a foreign language within the gates of the 43d at Camp Pike.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S.N. Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Dec. 31, 1917.

Five additional Y.M.C.A. buildings are to be erected at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. One of the buildings is to be a big central club house, with sleeping rooms for visitors to camp, mess accommodations, gymnasiums, natoriums, library and other recreation rooms. Four big swimming tanks are to be placed in the camp, adjoining the main camp. Announcement is made that the Y.W.C.A. hostess house on the main camp is to be opened soon and rest rooms for women visitors are to be established in each of the seven camps. Thirty thousand dollars was expended to build the hostess house and as much more was used in equipping the headquarters.

Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant, has ordered a great service flag to be hung at Main Gate. The numerals 43,000 will appear on the flag to show that Great Lakes has sent to the front since war was declared that many youths. And 25,000 more are now in training here. One hundred thousand pieces of woolen goods have been given out to the bluejackets at Great Lakes since the cold weather arrived. The things

were furnished by the Red Cross and distributed by the Navy Relief Society, of which Paymr. J. D. Doyle, U.S.N., retired, is the officer in charge.

Mrs. William A. Moffett is president of the Great Lakes Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society. An official tribute to the Red Cross was issued this week by Capt. William A. Moffett. Notice was posted in every camp at Great Lakes and the letter was delivered to the commanding officer of every ship and Navy station in the thirteen Middle Western states. The letter in part: "The Commandant has invited the Red Cross to send representatives to this station and to detachments of the 9th, 10th and 11th naval districts to invite officers and enlisted men of the Navy to join the Red Cross. Membership dues are only \$1 a year and for men of the Service to join is but a trifling expression of their appreciation of the good work."

Ten thousand dollars is being collected by the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters for religious work at Great Lakes. Lieut. John Philip Sousa has written another song. He calls it "Great Lakes, or the Boys in Navy Blue." Here is the chorus: "Great Lakes, Great Lakes, None can compare with you. On every sea there's sure to be Your boys in Navy Blue."

Nearly half a billion dollars worth of war risk insurance will have been written for bluejackets at Great Lakes by Feb. 12, 1918. Asst. Paymr. S. A. Bishop, who came to Great Lakes from Washington to superintend the insurance campaign, now has a force of 100 yeomen working eight hours per day in writing policies for the men. Already \$100,000,000 worth of insurance has been written. The average amount subscribed by the men is \$9,800 per capita. Ten thousand dollars is the maximum amount allowed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAXTER.—Born at Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 30, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. John R. Baxter, 32d U.S. Inf., a son, John Elston Baxter.

CHAPIN.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Charles Homer Chapin, Jr.

COLE.—Born at Fort Greble, R.I., Dec. 22, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Donald M. Cole, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Donald Malpas Cole, Jr.

DAVIS.—Born at College Station, Texas, Dec. 25, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Davis, 3d U.S. Cav., a son, John Fuller Davis, Jr.

FICKEL.—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1917, to Major and Mrs. Jacob E. Fickel, U.S. Inf.

GOODMAN.—Born at New York city Dec. 17, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Goodman, 26th U.S. Inf., a son, John F. Goodman, Jr.

JOHNSON.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Johnson, U.S. Coast Guard, a son, Harvey Fletcher Johnson.

MILLIKEN.—Born at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1917, to Major and Mrs. Charles M. Milliken, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Morton Ellsworth Milliken.

MOORE.—Born at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 22, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Orville M. Moore, 56th U.S. Inf., a son, Bidwell Moore.

O'BRIEN.—Born at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1917, to Major and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, U.S. Sig. Corps, a daughter, Keturah.

POTTER.—Born Dec. 19, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. William J. Potter, N.A., a son, William J. Potter, Jr.

STRONG.—Born in New York city Dec. 17, 1917, to Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Marjorie Ward Strong.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—CABELL.—At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Dec. 27, 1917, Capt. William Ogden Johnson, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lee Sickeron Cabell.

BRINGHAM—BALCOM.—At Bath, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1917, Lieut. Robert A. Bringham, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret H. Balcom.

BRUSH—CARWILE.—At Dallas, Texas, Dec. 11, 1917, Lieut. George Harris Brush, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Rutland Carwile.

COBBEY—CRABTREE.—At El Paso, Texas, Dec. 19, 1917, Chaplain Jean Cobbe, 134th Inf., and Miss Viola Crabtree.

DOMBROWSKI—WHITE.—At New York city Dec. 29, 1917, Lieut. Boleslaw L. Dombrowski, U.S.N., and Miss Louise White.

DOW—WITSELL.—At Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 13, 1917, Capt. Edward F. Witsell, U.S.A., and Miss Daphne Dow.

HARRISON—TOOLE.—At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 13, 1917, Capt. William Kelly Harrison, U.S.A., and Miss Eva Antoinette Toole.

HILL—STORCK.—At New London, Conn., Capt. Ira B. Hill, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anna Marie Storck.

MANN—STORER.—At Glen Cove, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1917, Lieut. John Mann, Jr., Dental Officers' Reserve Corps, and Miss Dorothea Storer.

MUMFORD—BLAKE.—At the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N.Y., Lieut. Nicholas V. S. Mumford, O.R.C., and Miss Ayliffe M. Blake, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Art., U.S.A.

PAVEY—TRICOU.—At Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27, 1917, Mr. Vernon E. Pavey and Mrs. Sarah R. Tricou, daughter of Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun, U.S.N., retired.

PHILLIPS—THOMPSON.—At Galveston, Texas, Dec. 27, 1917, Capt. Wilmer Stanley Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Kate Waters Thompson.

PRICE—GLONINGER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1917, Capt. Terrill Eyre Price, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Marjorie Gloninger.

RODGERS—GARDNER.—At New York city Dec. 29, 1917, Mr. Frederick Rodgers, son of the late Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Gardner.

SMITH—SCOTT.—At Douglaston, L.I., Dec. 29, 1917, Lieut. Julian C. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Martha Scott.

SCULLY—PALMER.—At New York city Dec. 29, 1917, Capt. Thomas J. Scully, 302d Engrs., N.A., and Miss Lillian E. Palmer.

STERLING—McNAIR.—On Dec. 5, 1917, Lieut. Edward A. Sterling, Jr., Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Louise McNair, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McNair, N.A.

WALES—HOUSE.—At El Paso, Texas, Dec. 22, 1917, Capt. Victor W. B. Wales, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Zula Lee House.

DIED.

BONNER.—Died in New York city Dec. 30, 1917, Mr. David Bonner, father of Mrs. Toffey, wife of Lieut. Col. J. J. Toffey, Jr., 329th Inf., N.A.

GARDNER.—In memoriam Sarah T. Gardner, Jan. 3, 1917. GILMORE.—Died at Washington, D.C. Dec. 26, 1917, Mrs. Harriet L. Gilmore, wife of Brig. Gen. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A., retired.

HARRIS.—In memoriam Col. H. S. T. Harris, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Dec. 19, 1916.

LOGAN.—Died at birth Nov. 26, 1917, at Charleston, S.C., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Logan, U.S.N.

MCCOOK.—Died at New York city Dec. 30, 1917. Brevet Brig. Gen. Anson G. McCook, U.S.V., father of 1st Lieut. George A. McCook, Nat. Army.

ROWLEY.—Died at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Dec. 25, 1917, 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Rowley, U.S. Guards.

SCHREINER.—Died in Washington, D.C. Dec. 25, 1917, Josephine L. Schreiner, widow of Major Francis M. Schreiner, U.S.A.

STONES.—Died at Crawford, Neb., Dec. 26, 1917, 1st Sergt. Frederick Stones, Co. C, 9th U.S. Inf., retired.



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SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 27, 1917.

The naval training station baseball team suffered its first defeat of the season Sunday at the municipal stadium at the hands of the nine representing the San Diego fire department, the score being 4 to 3.

Chief Yeoman G. P. Pitkin, U.S.N., who was a popular attaché of the government building at the San Diego exposition, and who has been on a tour of sea duty for the past year, has returned here for duty at the naval recruiting station.

Officers of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade stationed at Camp Kearny, were hosts at a costume ball at Hotel del Coronado Friday evening. The ball was preceded by a number of dinner parties. Brig. Gen. Leroy Lyons entertaining forty officers and their wives. Others who entertained at dinner were Major Hanks, Captain Bently and Lieut. Hugo Johnstone and Hastings. Two regimental bands from the 65th brigade furnished a fine program of music.

A feature of the Christmas day celebration at Camp Kearny was the official opening of the \$10,000 American Library Association's camp library. Joseph H. Quire, legislative reference librarian of the California state library, is the camp librarian. A new apartment in library building construction is an open air reading porch, which is made possible by the moderate climate of Southern California.

At a French tea, given by Mrs. H. P. Newman Sunday evening, there were present as special guests Captain Loriot and Lieutenants Groulier and Gagneroux, of the French army. Others present included Col. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Col. and Mrs. Murray. Miss Alice Chaffee sang a group of French songs.

Included among the numerous features of the holiday celebrations for the enlisted men stationed in and about San Diego was a great Christmas tree set in the plaza, in the heart of the city, near which was given on Monday evening a program of singing and band selections. Madame Schumann-Heink, the famous vocalist, gave "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the opening number, and was heard again later. The streets were packed for several blocks. Following the program at the tree the enlisted men visited the headquarters of the Federation of State Societies, where candles and other good things were handed out. At the community house in La Jolla, a suburb of this city, there was an elaborate program for the entertainment of men from Camp Kearny. The municipal playgrounds there, among the finest in the country, were open all day for the men. In the afternoon a theatrical program was given. This was followed by athletic contests and basketball. In the evening supper was served to all the enlisted men, the various tables being served, cafeteria style, from booths decorated with flags of the allied nations, the ladies serving all being dressed in the costumes of the countries which their respective booths represented. Dancing closed the day's events.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1917.

Mrs. Frederic R. Payne has returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gorton, in Corning, N.Y. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd are guests of Mr. Todd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Barnes, 1817 Delancey place. They will be guests at the wedding of Miss Cassatt and Lieut. John B. Thayer, 3d, U.S.A.

Mrs. Benjamin Fuller, wife of the Commandant of Marines of the navy yard, entertained at bridge on Wednesday for six tables. Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn entertained the "Navy widows" of the Girard estate at her home Saturday evening. There were two tables.

The engagement of Miss Elida Ludwig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ludwig, of Hoboken, N.J., to Lieut. Robinson Silver, Jr., of Wayne, Pa., was announced yesterday at a luncheon given by Miss Ludwig.

Lieut. Charles H. Steel, of Camp Menda, has been spending a few days with his family, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Steel, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Lieut. Frederic D. Sharp, U.S.A., was joined last week at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., by Mrs. Sharp, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Sharpe, at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Sharp was formerly Miss Eleanor Longstrech, of Philadelphia.

Chaplain C. C. Dickins and twenty-five sailors participated in the happy Sunday afternoon service at the Garrick Theater. The Rev. Alexander MacColl, of the Second Presbyterian Church, was the speaker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander P. Brown has arrived in Seattle, Wash., where they will reside permanently. Comdr. and Mrs. T. J. Nelson, of 2429 South Twenty-first street, are spending a few days at the Willard, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Garrett K. Davis will shortly leave Philadelphia for Annapolis, where Commander Davis has been ordered on duty.

Mrs. T. Hugh Winters, 2501 Garnet street, entertained at bridge on Tuesday for the benefit of the Red Cross. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Smith, formerly at the navy yard here, have taken an apartment for the winter at the Wyoming, Washington. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Kennedy, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., are their guests. Mrs. William M. Crose and Miss Janet Crose, 2314 South Twenty-first street, entertained at bridge on Saturday. Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Comst had open house on Christmas afternoon. Gen. Wilfred A. White, C.M.G., who is in command of the entire British and Canadian recruiting mission in the United States, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. John S. Muckle at their home, 2023 Walnut street. Capt. Francis H. Williams, of Wrentham Military Academy, is spending the holidays with his father, Mr. Aubrey H. Williams, 444 Queen Lane, Germantown, Pa.

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(Continued from page 688.)

to a higher grade on the retired list of the Army under a provision of Sec. 24, Act of June 9, 1916, receive a commission in the grade to which he is advanced? Answer: The law gives him the rank, pay and allowances; consequently a commission.

R. S. L.—A drafted man may be assigned or transferred to one or other divisions of the Army of the United States and

of the rear rack do a left oblique to the line of the No. 8 man? The later execution is illustrated in your manual of 1904, page 40, Pl. 20, Par. 116. Answer: I.D.R. of 1904 is no longer a book of authority and has been discarded. It would be advisable for you to purchase I.D.R., U.S.A., 1911, with War D. changes to 1917; our special edition, with interpretations, will guide you correctly. Par. 119, I.D.R., 1911 will explain the movement thoroughly, of which the following

the holidays. Lieutenant Teller is with the Radio Co. A, 5th Field Batin. Major and Mrs. Stuart Godfrey and little daughter will leave Wednesday for New York, where Mrs. Godfrey will visit relatives. Major Godfrey has been ordered for duty elsewhere.

of the rear rack do a left oblique to the line of the No. 8 man? The later execution is illustrated in your manual of 1904, page 40, Pl. 20, Par. 116. Answer: I.D.R. of 1904 is no longer a book of authority and has been discarded. It would be advisable for you to purchase I.D.R., U.S.A., 1911, with War D. changes to 1917; our special edition, with interpretations, will guide you correctly. Par. 119, I.D.R., 1911 will explain the movement thoroughly, of which the following

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spend the Christmas holidays before reporting for duty as an instructor at Camp Lee. Lieut. C. L. Firestone went to Lawrence Tuesday to attend the Christmas dinner given by the alumni of the Psi Upsilon fraternity at the fraternity house. Lieut. E. E. Butler is entertaining for the holidays Mrs. Butler, Miss Sara and Master Edwin Butler and Mrs. Butler's mother, Mrs. H. J. Brookfield, of Des Moines.

Provisional officers may be admitted to membership in the Army and Navy Club, according to word received by Capt. Phelps Newberry, adjutant of the Provisional Battalion. Earlier in the war it had been held that such officers were not eligible to membership, but at a meeting of the governors of the club it was decided that they should be admitted.

A number of families have removed from their residences at Bluntville preparatory to the clearing of the site for the erection of the cantonment. Captain Garrison, who is directing the work, has stated that construction would begin as soon as the site could be cleared.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Adams, C.E., has been selected to command the Engineer Replacement Troop Depot soon to be organized at Fort Leavenworth. There are now seventy-eight officers at the post undergoing instruction. It is expected that the first contingent of recruits for the regiment will arrive in a few days and that the command will be fully organized and engaged in the work of training by the first of the year. The maximum strength of the regiment is placed at 3,000.

A delightful program was given by the pupils at the public school at the post Friday afternoon. Each pupil was remembered with a Christmas package and Col. Charles W. Miller, a member of the board, was presented with a box of candy. The school closes a very successful first period. Vacation will be for two weeks.

Despairing of getting an adequate street-car service for the rush hours of the evening, Colonel Shunk ordered Friday three motor trucks to be stationed at the post exchange to carry the overflow traffic. The experiment will last ten days. Friday and Saturday afternoon and evenings army truck after army truck whizzed along between the post and city carrying a happy laughing cargo. The soldiers prefer to ride in the trucks and a regular route has been established.

Members of the Provisional Officers' Battalion completed the work of range firing Tuesday, and this week work will be taken up by the Officers' Candidates Battalion. Both battalions were given a practice march Wednesday. The men carried full equipment and 100 rounds of ammunition each. The route of march lay out past the Disciplinary Barracks to the Millwood road as far as the Taylor school house, where the column turned south in the Kiekappo-Frenchman road. The return was by way of the Atchison pike and target range. A distance of eight miles was covered in actual time of about two hours. The men

stood the test very well, officers stated. Friday the student officers were given an examination in the small-arm firing manual, infantry regulation and rifle and equipment. On Monday the Provisional Officers' Battalion will begin machine-gun firing, which will continue by companies throughout the week. Next Saturday both battalions will be given examination in physical and bayonet training and on the manual of interior guard duty. Weather permitting, Dec. 31 there will be a regimental parade from one to two o'clock, which will close the first period of training. The second period will consist of special training in infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Nine restored men of the Disciplinary Battalion left Friday for Camp Pike, where they have been assigned to a National Army regiment. Eight left the barracks Saturday for Jefferson Barracks, where they will be assigned to duty.

R. B. Yeakum, of Leavenworth, has been selected as the contractor to construct certain additional barracks and other improvements at the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 8, 1917.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, with Colonel Kingman chief of staff, and his aid, Capt. Walter Moore, left San Antonio last week for Washington. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Gaston has succeeded General Allen and is the new commander of the 90th Division, at Camp Travis. Major and Mrs. Dan Morgan Smith entertained at dinner at the Travis Club on Wednesday, complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Den. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. E. T. Hartmann, Col. and Mrs. Daugherty, Mrs. McKinney and Capt. and Mrs. Den. Thomas H. Rees arrived from El Paso on Thursday and is the guest of Major and Mrs. James W. Heard, at Kelly Field.

Mrs. H. S. Mulliken has as her guest Miss Clarisse Ryan, of Fort Riley. Miss Hilda Waltz has been visiting at Fort Clark for several weeks. Mrs. Harriette R. Gay's house guest, Miss Garrett, and Miss Scott, were entertained by Capt. Charles C. Cressen at luncheon at Camp Travis on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Klapp of Hollywood, Cal., are guests of Col. Joseph Girard for the month of December. Miss Laura Girard left Monday for Atlanta, to be the guest of Major and Mrs. John E. Hemphill.

A modern infantry camp, much the same as are pitched in the woods in times of war, formed the nucleus of a unique military decoration in the ball room at the St. Anthony Hotel on Thursday, when the officers of the 157th, Camp Travis, entertained with a dinner-dance. Flags of the allied countries and the regimental flag hung near the officers' tent. Covers were laid for 150 guests. Those who received were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston, Brig. Gen. J. O. O'Neil, Col. and Mrs. Edward Hartmann, Col. and Mrs. Daugherty and Major and Mrs. Dan Morgan Smith. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Scott have returned from Chicago and will have with them for the winter Mrs. Bruce Magruder while Captain Magruder is in France. Mr. W. G. Garrett, of Kerrville, spent last week in the city visiting her husband, Lieutenant Garrett, of the Aviation Section.

Mrs. W. H. Ingerton, wife of Major W. H. Ingerton, 1324 Field Art., Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, is a guest of Mr. and Miss Davis while visiting her son, Lieut. Sheridan Ingerton, from Camp Travis. Lieut. F. J. Schutte, of the 165th Depot Brigade, will manage the division basketball team. The team is in the embryo, but within a few weeks it is hoped the organization will be in shape to whip anything in the Southwest.

Orders to send 300 negro troops from the 90th Division to Camp Upton, N.Y., were received at Camp Travis. The men are to form the nucleus for a negro regiment of Infantry which is to be organized. Two negro engineer service battalions of 1,000 men each have been organized for immediate foreign service from the negroes who reported at Camp Travis and with this call a total of 2,300 of the men will be away from the cantonment within a short time. Col. Howard L. Lanbach accompanied the men who left Wednesday.

The new post-office building at Kelly Field has been completed and is now occupied by postal employees of the camp. Over 15,000 men will be able to get their mail at the office, as it will serve for Kelly Field Nos. 1 and 2.

Col. R. S. Abernathy, Lieut. Col. E. E. Haskell and Major J. H. Read, Jr., were named by Brig. Gen. Joseph Gaston as members of a board which will select the men from the ranks of the 90th Division for enrollment of the officers' training school which will open at Camp Travis Jan. 5. These officers will not seek the applicants, but will pass on the qualifications of the men who apply and are approved by various commanding officers.

The McKensie Construction Company, of San Antonio, will take over uncompleted work at Camp Travis this morning and carry it through completion. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the construction quartermaster's office at the cantonment was closed and with it ended the work of the Stone and Webster Company, which has built the camp. Lieut. Col. George E. Thorne, who has built the city for 50,000, ended his construction program at the same time and this morning will take up his duties as division quartermaster. The camp quartermaster, Major Hofmann, will have charge of the work done by the McKensie Company. All the buildings at the cantonment have been accepted by the Government inspectors.

Ranks of the 315th Signal Battalion, a unit of the 90th Division, are being filled by transfer from other organizations in the division and within a short time the personnel of the outfit will be complete. It will be the duty of the men in the Signal Battalion to keep in service at all times lines of communication between the organizations of the command and 90th Division Headquarters wherever it may be located. It will also string lines to observation posts and maintain trench communication lines. The work is important in the extreme.

Ten chukkers of practice polo, some of it lightning fast, was seen on the field in the mounted post, Fort Sam Houston, Sunday afternoon. Three games were played, the occasion being one for the conditioning of players and mounts for the coming tournament, which will be the biggest staged here in years. Its date has not yet been set, being dependent upon the ability of the teams to get sufficient mounts. The first game of the afternoon was between Remount No. 1 and the Headquarters Troop of Camp Travis. The former team won the game, 7½ to minus ¾, scoring eight goals to the one scored by Headquarters. This was a fast contest, the Remount being composed of Captain Glise, Gus Meadows, Major Medowski and Bill Meadows. Then there were four chukkers of play between the 8d Field Artillery and 6th Cavalry teams, the former winning, 4 to 2. Lack of trained mounts made this game slower than the others.

THE ARMY.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 41.

CHANGES NO. 1, DEC. 1, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 4, 16, 27, 60, 62, 64, 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 103, 114, 120 and 129, Special Regulations No. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, are changed, and paragraphs 31½, 37½ and 64½ are added as follows:

Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, will wear the same uniform as officers, omitting all insignia of rank, and the brown braid on the cuff of the service coat. Cord for service hat to be of silver and black silk intermixed. (S.R. No. 41, C. No., Dec., 1917.)

16. Dental surgeons.—The uniform of dental surgeons will be the same as that prescribed for officers of the Medical Corps, with the letter "D" on the caduceus. (S.R. No. 41, C. No., Dec., 1917.)

21½. Flying candidates.—Candidates for commissions on a flying status at schools of military aeronautics, Signal Corps aviation schools, balloon schools and observers' schools shall wear the uniform of enlisted men of the Signal Corps, with the addition of a band of white pique, 1½ inches wide, around the cap and service hat. (S.R. No. 41, C. No., Dec., 1917.)

27. Insignia of detailed, detached and unassigned officers.—Change subparagraph (e) and add subparagraph (g), as follows:

(e) All officers who are assigned by orders of the War Department to perform the duties of General Staff officers with

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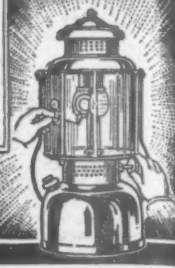
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the headquarters of armies, corps and divisions in accordance with the Tables of Organization, will wear the insignia of the General Staff Corps, including the band of black braid on the sleeve. Similarly adjutants, inspectors, judge advocates, quartermasters, signal officers, ordnance officers and interpreters of brigades and higher units, and their assistants, when regularly detailed as such by competent authority in accordance with the Tables of Organization, will wear the insignia of the appropriate corps or department.

(g) Officers and enlisted men of the line of the Army detailed for duty, either by organizations or as individuals, with another arm or branch of the line, will wear the uniform of the arm or branch with which detailed.

37½. Postal agents, attached to units in the field, shall wear the same uniform as Army field clerks, omitting all insignia on the collar. On the left arm, midway between the elbow and the top of the sleeve, will be worn a brassard of gray postal service cloth, bearing the legend POSTE stenciled U.S.A.

In black in letters ¾ inch high in two lines. (S.R. No. 41, C. No., Dec., 1917.)

60. Veterinary Corps.—The uniform of officers of the Veterinary Corps will be the same as that prescribed for officers of the Medical Corps, with the letter "V" on the caduceus. (S.R. No. 41, C. No., Dec., 1917.)

62. Badges and medals.—Change reference to paragraph 64 (j) 12, in last line of subparagraph (d), to read "paragraph 64 (j) 13". (S.R. No. 41, C. No., Dec., 1917.)

64. Other medals and badges.—

(1) Add to the words in parenthesis at the end of subparagraph (a) the following: "and for those entitled to wear the Mexican Service Badge, see General Orders No. —, War Department, 1917."

(2) In subparagraph (j) 11 change the numerical designations of the badges and medals numbered 11 to 15, inclusive, to read 12 to 16, respectively, and add a new badge numbered 11, as follows:

11. Mexican Service Badge (issued by the War Department.)

(a) Change subparagraph (o) to read as follows:

(o) Officers detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps will wear the following insignia on the left breast, above the line prescribed for badges and medals, to show their qualifications:

Military aviator, a silver-embroidered double-wing shield, with a small five-pointed star above the shield.

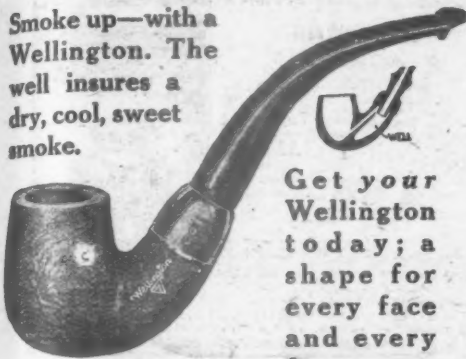
Junior military aviator and Reserve military aviator, a silver-embroidered double-wing shield, with a small five-pointed star above the shield.

Military aeronaut, a white-embroidered double-wing balloon, with a five-pointed star above the balloon.

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Second Lieutenant.—Same as lieutenant colonel (substituting "one gold bar parallel to the end of the collar"). (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

95. Insignia on shoulder loop.—Add the following subparagraph:
Second Lieutenant.—Same as first lieutenant. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)
96. Insignia on sleeve.—Change subparagraphs (h) and (i) to read as follows:
(h) Other sleeve insignia of enlisted men.—Insignia for cooks, farriers, first class privates, horseshoers, mechanics, saddlers, wagoners, musicians and buglers will be worn on both sleeves of the overcoat and the dress service and fatigue coats, midway between the elbow and the top of the sleeve. Insignia for first class privates of the Medical Department will be worn on the white coats also.

(1) Various sleeve insignia of enlisted men.—
(1) Change the line relating to "Band leader and assistant band leader" to read "bandmen: Base of lyre down."
(2) Change the line relating to "Sergeant bugler" to read "Bugler: Bell of bugle to the front." (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

97. Leggings.—Officers will wear russet-leather or pigskin leggings with the service uniform, except that mounted officers and other officers when mounted may wear russet-leather boots instead, and that when actually on duty in the field all officers may wear canvas leggings, woolen puttees or field boots. Enlisted men will wear the prescribed leggings with the service uniform. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

103. Overcoat.—Add subparagraphs (e) and (f), as follows:
(e) Mackinaw coats, or a similar garment, will be issued to drivers of motor trucks, motor cars, motor ambulances and motorcycles, in lieu of the olive drab overcoat.
(f) Enlisted men on mine planters and cable ships may be permitted to wear, for work on the water only, a short canvas pea-jacket, blanket or canvas lined, of a uniform type. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

114. Shirts.—In the third line of subparagraph (b) change the reference from 84 to 93. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

120. Spurs.—Spurs will always be worn with boots whether mounted or dismounted, except that they will not be worn dismounted with field boots by dismounted officers. When mounted, with leggings or woolen puttees, spurs will be worn. Black straps will be worn with black boots and russet-leather straps with russet-leather boots and leggings when the latter are worn on mounted occasions. Spurs will be worn points down. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

129. Officers.—In subparagraph (a) "Service uniforms and equipment", in connection with occasion 3 "For field duty", page 51, change item 5 in column "Articles" under "A. When dismounted" to read as follows:
5. Russet-leather shoes (high), or field boots. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN BIDDLE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General.

UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42.

CHANGES NO. —, DEC. —, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 4, 6, 34, 36, 37, 40, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 92, 110, 121, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, are changed, paragraphs 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115 are rescinded, and paragraphs 36½, 160½ and 160¾ are added, as follows:

4. Boots.—
(1) Add to subparagraph (b) the following:
The boot may be laced at the instep and on the side at the top. Openings not to exceed 9 inches at the instep and 4 inches at the top, with a leather bellows tongue underneath each opening.

(2) Change the letter designation of subparagraph (c) to (d), and add new subparagraph (c) as follows:
(c) Field.—To be of tan or brown oil-lanned leather, laced, bellows tongue and eyelets or hooks or both to the top, sole leather counter on outside of heel, soft toe with toe cap vamp to extend full length under cap and sewed in with tip, heavy sole with raw-hide slip between, top to reach to a point 1 inch below bend of knee. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

6. Breeches (service).—In the fourth sentence strike out "For mounted officers", and "on the contact surface". (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

34. Insignia on collar of coat.
Gold or Gilt Metal.

(1) Omit subparagraph (t).
(2) Omit subparagraph (v) (see paragraph 36½). (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)
36. Insignia on collar of coat.
Bronze Metal.

Subparagraphs (h), (i), (n), (o) and (v) are changed and subparagraphs (x) (y), (z), (aa) and (ab) are added, as follows:

(h) Veterinary Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "V", ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(i) Dental Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "D", ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(n) Field Artillery.—Add the following sentence: This device will be worn by officers in medium trench mortar units (included in a Field Artillery brigade).

(o) Coast Artillery.—Two crossed cannon with an oval shaped raised center of same metal. The center of oval to have projectile on its point up. The device to be 1 inch in height, with the number of the regiment ¾ inch high in the upper angle, when applicable. This device will be worn by officers in heavy trench mortar units (pertaining to corps troops) and in anti-aircraft artillery units.

(v) Ambulance Service.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "A", ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(x) Sanitary Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "S", ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(y) Corps of Interpreters.—The letters "INT", enclosed in a wreath. The device to be 1 inch high.

(z) Machine gun battalions, including anti-aircraft (or squadrons).—The Infantry (or Cavalry) device, with the number of the battalion (or squadron) in the upper angle, ¾ inch high; the letter "M" in the angle on right side, letter "G" in angle on left side, both ¾ inch high.

(aa) Tank Service.—A conventionalized tank, 1 inch high, with the number of the regiment attached to the bottom.

(ab) Chemical Service.—A benzol ring superimposed in the center of crossed retorts. The device to be ¾ inch high. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

36½. Insignia on left breast (Aviation Service).
In addition to the Signal Corps crossed flags worn on the collar, officers of the Aviation Service entitled thereto will wear insignia on the left breast, as follows:

(a) Military aviators.—The insignia shall be embroidered in silver on blue background, and shall be two wings with the shield between, and a five-pointed star above the shield. The wings shall be 3 inches from tip to tip; each wing shall be 1½ inches long and 9-16 inch wide at the center ends; the shield shall be 9-16 inch high and ¾ inch wide, with the letters "U.S." in gold thread ¾ inch high in the center, below the horizontal cross lines; the star shall be 9-16 inch in diameter.

(b) Junior military aviators and Reserve military aviators.—The same insignia described above for the military aviator, except that the star above the shield shall be omitted, the insignia consisting of a double-wing shield.

(c) Military aeronaut.—The insignia shall be embroidered in white on blue background, and shall be two wings with a balloon between, and a five-pointed star above the balloon. The wings and star shall be of the same shape and dimensions as described above for the military aviator. The bag of the balloon shall be 9-16 inch in diameter, with the letters "U.S." in gold thread, ¾ inch high in the center. The basket shall be 1-16 inch high and ¾ inch wide, suspended from the bag by threads converging to a point between the basket and the bag. The entire height of the balloon shall be 13-16 inch.

(d) Junior military aeronaut and Reserve military aeronaut.—Same as military aeronaut, except that the star above the balloon will be omitted, the insignia consisting of a double-wing balloon.

(e) Observer.—The insignia shall be embroidered in white

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on blue background and shall be a single wing, of the same shape and dimensions as prescribed above for the military aviator, to the left of a letter "O", of Gothic design, ¾ inch high. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

37. Insignia on shoulder loop.—Add the following subparagraph:
(j) Second Lieutenant.—One gold bar, ¼ inch wide and 1 inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

40. Insignia on sleeve of overcoat.—Change letter designation of subparagraph (g) to (h) and add new subparagraph (g), as follows:

(g) Second Lieutenant.—The knot will be composed of one row of ¾ inch brown soutache. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

71. Chevrons, dress.

Field Artillery (scarlet).
Subparagraphs (w), (x), (y) and (z) are changed and subparagraphs (af) and (ag) are added, as follows:

(w) Band leader.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and an arc of three bars, the upper bar of arc forming a tie to lower V-shaped bar, and enclosing a lyre, as issued.

(x) Assistant band leader.—Same as band leader, except that the arc will consist of two bars only, as issued.

(y) Sergeant bugler.—Same as band leader, except that the arc will consist of one bar only, as issued.

(z) Band sergeant and band corporal.—A lyre below the appropriate inverted V-shaped bars, as issued.

(af) Band musicians, first, second and third class.—A lyre, as issued.

(ag) Bugler.—A bugle, as issued. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

72. Chevrons, dress.

Cavalry (yellow).

The following subparagraphs are added:
(af) Band musicians, first, second and third class.—Same as 71 (af).

(Continued on page 712.)

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SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42—Continued.

(am) Bugler.—Same as 71 (ag). (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

74. Chevrons, dress.

Infantry (white).

The following subparagraphs are added:

(ak) Band musicians, first, second and third class.—Same as 71 (af).

(al) Bugler.—Same as 71 (ag). (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

75. Chevrons, dress.

Engineers (scarlet, piped with white).

The following subparagraphs are added:

(am) Band musicians, first, second and third class.—Same as 71 (af).

(an) Bugler.—Same as 71 (ag). (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

76. Chevrons, dress.

Ordnance (black, piped with scarlet).

(a) Ordnance sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a yellow wreath embroidered below, with a shell and flame (scarlet) between the lower V-shaped bar and wreath, as issued.

(b) Sergeant, first class.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with one horizontal bar below, with a shell and flame (scarlet) between the lower V-shaped bar and horizontal bar, as issued.

(c) Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars with a device consisting of shell and flame, as issued.

(d) Corporal.—Two inverted V-shaped bars with device consisting of shell and flame, as issued.

(e) Private, first class.—A shell and flame, as issued. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

92. Cords, hat.—To be of the color of the facings of the arm of service as issued. The color for Corps of Interpreters and Corps of Intelligence Police will be green and white; for Tank Service, gray; for Chemical Service, same as Engineer Corps. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

110. Ornaments, cap, gilt and bronze.—A disk 1½ inches in diameter, with raised rim, encircling the coat of arms of the United States, as issued. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

111. Ornaments, cap, gilt and bronze.—Rescinded. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

112. Ornaments, cap, gilt and bronze.—For band musicians. Rescinded. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

113. Ornaments, cap, gilt and bronze.—Non-commissioned staff officers. Rescinded. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

114. Ornaments, cap, gilt and bronze.—Buglers. Rescinded. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

115. Ornaments, cap, gilt and bronze.—U.S. Military Academy detachment. Rescinded. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

121. Ornaments, collar (bronze).

(a) A disk, 1 inch in diameter, with raised rim, encircling the letters "U.S."; also the number of the regiment, or other numbered unit when there is no regimental organization, when applicable, as issued. The number will be below the "U.S." When there is no unit number the "U.S." will be in the center of the disk. (To designate enlisted men of the Volunteers, Enlisted Reserve Corps, National Guard, drafted

into Federal service, and National Army, the letters "U.S." as a base will have superimposed upon them the letters "V.", "E.", "N.G." and "A.A.", respectively.)

(b) A disk, 1 inch in diameter, with raised rim, encircling the device of the organization, also the letter of the troop, battery or company, when applicable, as issued. The letter for an Engineer company will be above the middle turret, in all other cases below the device.

(c) The "device of the organization" referred to in subparagraph (b) will be as in paragraph 36 (Officers, insignia on collar of coat), with the following exceptions and additions:

(1) Corps of Interpreters. The letters "INT", without wreath.

(2) Machine gun battalions (or squadrons). The letters "MG" will be in upper angle of the crossed rifles (or sabers).

(3) Corps of Intelligence Police. The letters "IP".

(4) Headquarters of brigades and higher units. The letter "H", ¾ inch high.

(5) Headquarters of trains and the ammunition trains. The letter "T", ¾ inch high.

(6) General recruiting service. The letters "RS".

(7) Disciplinary Barracks Guard (including band). The letters "DBG".

(8) Service schools and U.S. Military Academy detachments. Crossed hammer and quill pen.

(9) Medical Department (including all subdivisions). The Medical Corps caduceus.

(10) Trench mortar organizations. Crossed cannon with the letters "TM" in upper angle. For enlisted men in medium trench mortar units (included in a Field Artillery brigade) the crossed cannon will be of the Field Artillery pattern; for heavy trench mortar units (pertaining to corps troops) the crossed cannon will be of the Coast Artillery pattern.

(11) Anti-aircraft Artillery. The Coast Artillery device, with letters "AA" in upper angle.

(d) The "letter of the troop, battery or company" referred to in subparagraph (b) for machine gun companies of a regiment will be "MG"; for supply companies "S", and for headquarters companies and headquarters of service battalions "HQ". (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

160½. Mexican Service Badge, 1911-1917.

(a) Badge.—To be of bronze, 1½ inches diameter. On the obverse side is the Mexican yucca plant in flower with mountains in the background as suggestive of Mexico. Above the yucca plant are the words "Mexican Service" in the upper half, and in the lower half "1911-1917" arranged in a circle. The reverse side is the same as that on the Indian wars badge. The badge is suspended from a brass bar (3-16 inch long by 1 5-16 inches wide) by a silken ribbon (1½ inches in length) of the same description and width as that prescribed below.

(b) Ribbon.—To be of silk and composed as follows: A green stripe (¾ inch), a band of yellow (¾ inch), a band of blue (¾ inch), a band of yellow (¾ inch), a green stripe (¾ inch). The whole to be 1½ inches wide and ¾ inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

160½. Ribbons to indicate wounds received in action.—To be of silk and composed of a band of red (¾ inch), a band of white (¾ inch), and a band of blue (¾ inch). The whole to be 1½ inches wide and ¾ inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

164. Breeches, service.—Same as officers. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

165. Coats, service.—Same as officers, except that the ornamentation on sleeve will be omitted. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

166. Cords, hat.—To be composed of silver and black silk intermixed. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

167. Hats and caps, service.—Same as officers. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

168. Insignia, collar (bronze).

(a) Same as prescribed for officers in Par. 36(a).

(b) For Army field clerks.—Two crossed quill pens, one inch in height, with the insignia of Q.M. Corps, ½ inch high, in lower angle. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

169. Leggings.—Same as officers. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

170. Overcoats.—Same as officers. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

171. Shirts.—Same as officers. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

JOHN BIDDLE, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. McCain, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.
First Lieut. E. B. Stackpole, statistical section, A.G. Dept., to duty in the War College Division, office of the Chief of Staff. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Sick leave two months about Jan. 5, 1918, to leave the department, is granted Major L. W. Redington, A.G. (Dec. 15, H.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.C.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.

The appointment of 2d Lieut. W. N. Moore, Jr., Q.M.C., to the same grade, Inf., N.A., from Dec. 17, 1917, is announced. Lieutenant Moore will proceed to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Col. W. D. Newbill, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, and is assigned to 3d Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will join. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. from duty in Philippines, to the U.S. and report to depot Q.M. S.F. and by wire to A.G. of Army for further instructions: Major F. P. Holcomb; Capt. W. E. Murray, C. B. Ross, W. B. Gunster, W. E. Persons; Major C. L. Scott; Capt. R. W. Boughton; (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. R. N. Duffey, Q.M.C., from Fort Sheridan to Camp Merritt, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. S. M. De Loffre, M.C. (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel is announced. (Dec. 20, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major R. U. Nicholas, C.E., from 26th Engrs. and to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty as instructor at the Engineer officers' training camp. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Officers of Corps of Engrs. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. F. Bell from duty with assignment to 303d Engrs. and is assigned to 24th Engrs.; Lieut. Col. M. Brooks assigned to 33d Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Major S. C. Godfrey assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Major C. L. Sturdevant assigned to 319th Engrs., Camp Fremont, Cal. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Col. T. H. Rees, C.E., from Hawaiian Department, to the U.S. and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for further orders. (Dec. 22, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.

Capt. C. G. Young, O.D., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Previous orders directing Major C. O. Benedict, S.C., to Lake Charles, La., are revoked. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Pope, Jr., S.C., is assigned to duty at Morrison, Va. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class M. F. Smith, S.C., to Morrison, Va., 207th Aero (Construction) Squadron, for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

First Lieut. C. Coplinger, Av. Sec., S.C., from Washington, D.C., to Morrison, Va., for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain F. J. Feinler to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty with 2d Inf. (Dec. 13, H.D.)

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Chaplain W. G. Pinson to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty with 9th Field Art. (Dec. 13, H.D.)

Chaplain J. F. Houlahan, F.A., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will join regiment at Tananarive, N.J. (Dec. 22, War D.)

CAVALRY.

5TH—Par. 199, S.O. 276, War D., Nov. 26, 1917, directing Major L. Foerster, 5th Cav., to report at Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

15TH—First Sergt. F. C. Uhler, Troop H, 15th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Fremont, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 22, War D.)

18TH—Second Lieut. J. Mackay, 18th Cav., to same grade in Q.M.C., N.A., from Dec. 17, 1917. Lieutenant Mackay will report at Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 313, Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D—Each of the following officers will report to board at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion: First Lieut. S. L. Kiser, E. Yeager and J. J. McCollister, 2d Field Art. (Dec. 12, Western D.)

3D—Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F.A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

16TH—The following batteries, 16th Field Artillery, will proceed to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., and join their regiment: Battery D, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Battery E, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Battery F, at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 3, C.D.)

TRANSFERS IN FIELD ARTILLERY.

Transfers of officers of Field Artillery ordered: Lieut. Col. R. S. Pratt, 9th F.A., to 18th; Lieut. Col. N. E. Wood, 18th F.A., to 9th; Major J. A. Rogers, 4th F.A., to 18th; Major R. D. Johnson, 14th F.A., to 18th. Lieutenant Colonel Pratt and Majors Rogers and Johnson will join regiment to which transferred. Lieutenant Colonel Wood will remain on his present duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C. OF C.A.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN D. BARRETTE, ACT. CHIEF.

The appointments of the following captains, C.A.C., to the grade of Major, C.A.C., N.A., from Dec. 10, 1917, are announced: T. A. Clark, W. S. Dowd, R. K. Greene, R. P. Glassburn, J. P. Keeler, C. L. Williams, R. E. Vose, D. Hall, and G. Ruhlen, Jr. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. Otis A. Wallace, C.A.C., is assigned to the 56th Coast Artillery Regiment, vice Capt. Guy B. Lawson, C.A.C., who is relieved from assignment thereto. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Capt. R. P. Glassburn, C.A.C., is assigned to 54th Coast Artillery Regiment, and Lieut. Col. A. Greig, Jr., C.A.C., is relieved from assignment thereto. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. C. Hawkins, C.A.C., is assigned to 58th Coast Artillery Regiment, vice 2d Lieut. J. V. A. Mackenzie, C.A.C., relieved. (Dec. 22, War D.)

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Master Electrician F. E. Walkley, C.A.C., to coast defenses of Puget Sound for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)
Sergeant Albert L. Whitte, C.A.C., 1st Co., Manila Bay, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Mills, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 20, War D.)
First Sergeant William J. Williams, C.A.S. Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., is placed upon the retired list at that post and will repair to his home. (Dec. 20, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The assignment of the following C.A.O. to the 62d Coast Artillery Regiment is announced: Col. J. P. Hains; Lieut. Col. J. R. Pourie; Majors W. A. Covington and A. H. Bryant; Capt. E. E. McMorland and C. O. Terry, C.A.C.; Capt. O. N. Kirkbride, R. S. Dineley, H. W. McClure, M. F. Kent, L. A. Purdy, C.A., N.G., and F. M. Odell, C.A., N.A.; F. H. Holden and W. J. Brady, C.A.R.C.

First Lieuts. E. L. Macauley, G. A. Barker, E. F. Olsen, J. D. Hatch and A. Schoenfeld, C.A., N.G.; H. W. Arnold and C. M. Warren, C.A.R.C.; A. J. Eddy, V. K. Butler, Jr., F. B. Grichlow, A. A. Gunter and P. Adams, C.A., N.A.; H. W. Cochran, L. D. Farnsworth and D. Chase, C.A.R.C.; C. B. Hallock, C.A., N.A.; W. G. Stacey, C.A.R.C.; J. H. Brooks, C.A., N.A.; M. E. Conable, C.A.R.C.; R. W. Hasbrouck, C.A.C.; F. B. Richards, E. R. Brown and L. L. Francis, C.A.R.C.

Second Lieuts. E. T. Conway and C. C. Riggs, C.A.C.; W. B. McEl, W. G. Brey, R. L. Ackerman, P. F. Biehl and E. M. Jones, C.A., N.G.; T. M. White, G. H. Hager, F. S. Glasier, W. C. Douglas and R. T. Barrett, C.A.R.C.; H. C. Cheney, W. D. Fugate and F. Goss, C.A., N.A.; G. R. Murphy, W. S. Dolliver, V. H. Braunig, G. L. Long, A. P. Wright, H. S. Dorman, C. F. Maury and J. F. Matthews, C.A.R.C. (Dec. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY.

7TH—Col. F. B. Jones, 7th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Feb. 1, 1918, after more than forty-two years' service. Colonel Jones will proceed to his home. Leave to and including Feb. 1 is granted Colonel Jones. (Dec. 22, War D.)

10TH—Capt. M. J. Gunner, 10th Inf., to Tenafly, N.J., port of embarkation, for duty as adjutant of the casual camp at that place. (Dec. 21, War D.)

15TH—Second Lieut. A. B. Wilson, 15th Inf., having been found by a board disqualified for service, his commission as a temporary second lieutenant is terminated. (Dec. 21, War D.)

20TH—So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. G. E. Cook to 20th Inf. is amended so as to assign him to 43d Inf. for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

35TH—Capt. J. C. Walker, Jr., 35th Inf., from duty at Fort Hill, Okla., and will join his organization. (Dec. 22, War D.)

37TH—Lieut. Col. D. G. Berry, 37th Inf., to Tenafly, N.J., port of embarkation, for duty in command of casual camp at that place. (Dec. 21, War D.)

47TH—Capt. J. A. Stevens, 47th Inf., to join regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Agnew, Inf., will return to station at Chicago, Ill., until such time as his services shall be required as a member of the board appointed to meet in Washington for considering and recommending changes in the regulations concerning property accountability in the Army, when he will repair to Washington for duty as a member of the board. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. I. L. Reeves, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in The A.G.D. (Dec. 22, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. A. J. McDonald, P.S., from duty at the war prison barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah, and to join proper station in the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 19, War D.)

1ST TRENCH MORTAR BATTALION.

The following assignments of officers to the 1st Trench Mortar Battalion are announced: Major L. S. Edwards and Capt. J. G. Donovan, C.A.C.; Capt. R. C. Beckett, M. G. Smith and A. Wright, C.A.R.C.; 1st Lieuts. M. W. Force, C.A., N.G., and W. S. Erskine, 2d Lieuts. E. S. Tallafiero, A. Bonds, W. T. Enright and H. L. Bruce, C.A.R.C.; L. Dwight, C.A.C.; E. A. Sower, J. B. Bell, E. R. Weeks, N. E. Gardner, Jr., and H. L. Barnett, C.A.R.C. (Dec. 22, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

The following officers having been assigned to the 1st Battalion, 17th Inf., will proceed from Fort Oglethorpe, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty: Capt. T. L. Martin, 1st Lieuts. L. B. Hornes, R. M. Cathcart, E. O. Stead, C. F. Pennington, R. P. Austin, J. E. Kennedy, R. F. Metcalf and W. T. Hardaway. (Dec. 18, S.E.D.)

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, which assigns 2d Lieut. F. W. W. Graham, Jr., to the 20th Field Artillery, is amended to assign him to the 19th Field Artillery, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, Nov. 14, 1917, War D., as assigns 2d Lieut. B. Clifford to the 43d Infantry, is amended so as to assign him to the 42d Infantry. (Dec. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. A. T. Huston to the 2d Cavalry and 2d Lieut. A. H. Stump to the 6th Cavalry is amended so as to assign Lieutenant Huston to the 8th Cavalry and Lieutenant Stump to the 2d Cavalry. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Capt. C. C. Herman, Jr., having been reappointed a captain of Infantry with rank from Aug. 7, 1917, is assigned to 48th Infantry and will join. (Dec. 21, War D.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

The organizations of the 1st Infantry, now on duty at Pearl Harbor, Fort Armstrong, and Kahuku, Oahu, H.T., will be relieved by organizations of the 32d Infantry on Dec. 15, 1917, as indicated: Three officers and 80 enlisted men to Fort Armstrong; 6 company officers and not less than 200 enlisted men to Pearl Harbor, H.T.; 2 officers and 27 enlisted men to Kahuku. The 1st Infantry will return to their proper station. (Dec. 10, H.D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

The transfer of the following Army field clerks is ordered: Ralph S. Sloan is relieved from duty at the headquarters, 32d Division, and George M. Rooks from duty at the cantonment headquarters, Camp Gordon, Ga., and to Charleston, S.C., for duty; Robert M. Bush from Camp Gordon, Ga., and assigned to the headquarters, 82d Division. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Army Field Clerk O. A. T. Cabanis, Q.M.C., from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of S.F., to headquarters, Western Dept., San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to Leon Springs, Texas, training camp for duty as instructors: Capt. Terry de la M. Allen, 14th Cav., and Troy H. Middleton, 47th Inf. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Richmond, Va., for physical examination for aviation service: 2d Lieuts. G. S. Warren, 39th Inf., M. J. Nabb, 7th Inf.; G. H. Gillin, 39th Inf. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. A. W. Brown, Inf. R.O., 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. Anderson, Inf. R.O., 2d Inf., are detailed for duty at headquarters, Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 6, H.D.)

Officers to Richmond, Va., for physical examination for aviation service: First Lieuts. E. G. Smith, 39th Inf., W. C. Luth, 7th Inf., C. J. LePage, 1st Vermont Inf., O. W. Shelton, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, Second Lieuts. A. A. Doe, 1st Inf., E. F. Gillespie, 7th Inf. (Dec. 22, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The appointment of Capt. R. J. Drever, Q.M.C., N.G., to the same grade, Q.M.C., N.A., from June 18, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Stitt, C.A., N.G., and 2d Lieuts. G. W. Hirsch, C.A.C., and D. C. Jackson, Jr., C.A.R.C., are assigned to the 5th Coast Artillery Regiment, and Capt. A. W. Burton, C.A., N.G., 1st Lieut. E. G. Hopkins, C.A., N.G., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Daly, C.A., N.G., are relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Major M. S. Holbrook, C.A.N.G., is assigned to 55th Coast Artillery Regiment, vice Major C. G. Bunker, C.A.C., relieved. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Table Linen Opportunities for January



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Lot No. I.—Over 100 designs, mostly from our regular stock.

Napkins—\$3.00, 3.65, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.00 up to \$42.50 per dozen.

Table Cloths—

2 x 2 yds, \$4.00, 4.50, 5.25 to 16.00.	2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yds, \$5.25, 7.25, 7.50 to 20.50.
2 x 2 1/2 yds, \$5.00, 5.85, 6.50 to 19.00.	2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds, \$6.75, 7.75, 8.00 to 30.00.
2 x 3 yds, \$7.25, 7.75, 8.00 to 23.00.	2 1/2 x 3 yds, \$9.75, 10.00, 11.50 to 37.00.
2 x 4 yds, \$10.00, 13.50, 14.00 to 32.00.	2 1/2 x 4 yds, \$14.00, 17.00, 19.00 to 49.50.

Lot No. II.—Twenty good designs in fine hand-made Irish Damask.

Napkins—\$8.25, 10.00, 11.25 to 36.00 per dozen.

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2 x 2 yds, \$6.50, 7.50, 7.75 to 15.00	2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yds, \$9.75, 11.50 to 14.50.
2 x 2 1/2 yds, \$9.25, 10.25 to 19.00.	2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds, \$12.00, 12.25 to 30.00.
2 x 3 yds, \$12.50, 12.75 to 23.00.	2 1/2 x 3 yds, \$14.50, 15.75 to 37.00.
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NEW YORK

First Lieut. F. G. Twitchell, N.G., to same grade, E.R.C., from Aug. 15, 1917. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Capt. H. O. Pattison, N.G.U.S. (Ill.), will report in person to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, for duty in Ordnance Department. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Col. S. Grant, C.A., N.G., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Bleecker, C.A.C., are assigned to 59th Coast Artillery Regiment, vice Col. R. E. Callan, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. T. B. Austin, C.A., N.G., who are relieved from assignment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. F. F. Ballard, D.C., N.G., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. F. I. Eglin, 2d Ind. Inf., to first lieutenant (temporary), in Signal Corps of Regular Army, from Dec. 15, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. E. J. Engel, 76th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is assigned to 4th Cavalry. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. E. Torrence, 76th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 20, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL GUARD.

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C., N.G., U.S., from Aug. 15, are announced: To be second lieutenants—Second Lieuts. H. D. Brown and C. P. Esterley. Each of the above officers will report to 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Appointments of officers of O.R.C. in N.G. of U.S. from Aug. 15, 1917: Second Lieuts. H. O. Thorne and H. B. Dillard. They will report at 30th Div., Greenville, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Appointments of officers of O.R.C. and N.A. in the N. G. U.S., date of Nov. 17, 1917: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. A. Patchin, F.A.R.C., L. K. Lewis, F.A.R.C., E. I. Kober, F.A.R.C., G. E. Hill, F.A.R.C., N. V. Franklin, F.A., N. D. S. Elliott, F.A.R.C. They will report at 33d Div., Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. H. J. Fowler, I.R.C., as second lieutenant in N.G., U.S., Aug. 15, 1917, is announced. He will report to 31st Div., Camp Wheeler, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The following appointments of officers of the O.R.C. and N.A. in N.G. of U.S. on the date noted are hereby announced: To be captains from Aug. 6—Capt. W. Anderson, F.A.R.C.; W. D. Reed, K. D. Schwendener, C. E. Grunsky, E.R.C., and 1st Lieut. R. H. Nicholson, E.R.C., Oct. 18. To be first lieutenants from Aug. 15—First Lieuts. I. M. McCracken, I.R.C.; E. O. Smiley, Inf., N.A.; B. E. Davis, Inf., N.A.; S. W. Heard, J. D. Reedy, S. W. Downey, J. D. Foster, T. G. Armstrong, C. S. Tolley, L. A. Byron, F. G. Twitchell, L. D. Forlet, F. J. Trude, C. R. Blood, W. D. McDord, I.R.C.; R. P. Saffold, E. M. Yantis, R. E. Elkins, C. E. Hensel, C. M. T. Leslie, D. J. Woods, Inf., N.A.; J. E. Price, R. A. Spain, J. H. H. Seales, G. B. Wescott, G. O. Hollingsworth, W. E. Wilkins, D. B. Harris, C. O. Duff, I.R.C.; H. W. Fisher, Inf., N.A.; A. A. Riley, I.R.C.; S. Boush, Inf., N.A.; J. P. Dumas, I.R.C.; A. M. Bohmert, E.R.C.; Oct. 18, 2d Lieuts. M. Maverick, T. G. Pool, B. E. Thornton, C. O. Williams, J. R. Figh, J. W. Rollins, E. P. Shelby, T. Browning, G. S. Broome, J. S. King, J. C. Nowlin, H. M. Ainsworth, J. B. Hamilton, I.R.C.; H. W. Kleinman, O.R.C.

From Aug. 5—First Lieuts. A. H. Lideen, I.R.C.; L. W. Hurd, C. F. Masten, E.R.C.; C. B. Johnson, I.R.C.

To be second lieutenants from Aug. 15—Second Lieuts. G. P. Isbell, C. A. Campbell, A. Siros, G. B. Stuart, C. Robinson, R. H. Ware, J. V. Leak, E. W. Simpson, J. W. Thompson, F. B. Smith, R. W. White, J. E. Chisholm, H. S. Cadwell, R. O. Draper, W. Chambers, J. P. Strain, J. B. Hecker, W. B. Winchill, G. M. Whipple, G. M. Dolezal, I.R.C.; J. B. Sander-son, Inf., N.A.; O. S. Wolcott, H. H. Baxter, W. E. White, R. L. Wilson, L. F. Lever, L. J. Monson, H. Humlong, C. B. Godfrey, L. E. Ponder, W. R. Walker, R. M. Field, DeW. A. Boyer, J. L. Paiva, B. Winston, O. H. Hill, D. A. Stephenson, A. W. Pleasants, B. S. Woolf, E. Hughes, T. F. Sansom, MacQ. Williamson, J. B. Studer, C. L. Hilliard, I. F. Peak, W. E. Branch, W. F. Knight, L. D. Fox, R. H. Dwyer, C. W. Carter, W. C. Davenport, I.R.C.; C. Campbell, C. W. Swearingen, Inf., N.A. The officers will report to 40th Div., Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C. and N.A. in N.G. of U.S., to rank from dates shown, are hereby announced: To be first lieutenants from Aug. 15—1st Lieut. W. W. Parker, O.R.C.; from Nov. 17—2d Lieuts. R. A. Schmidt, E. F. Wilbur, N. H. Hays, O. E. Wise, W. W. Joslyn, W. E. Osborn, B. E. Keen, J. O. Baker, H. M. Hutchings and E. F. Wright, O.R.C.; R. S. Denny, N.A.; L. Jaques and W. G. Uterback, O.R.C.; J. A. Fishburne, N.A.; W. M. Murphy, L. R. French, R. J. Gordon, R. B. Weimer, J. T. Baughan, C. F. McCormick, R. T. Quick, R. V. Dickson, G. T. Aide and C. E. Craig, O.R.C. To be second lieutenants from Aug. 15—2d Lieuts. J. C. Grason, R. F. Swain, H. E. Johnson, L. E. Miller, W. M. Stillman, R. L. Williams, A. O. Mitchell, H. W. Day, H. J. Powell, I. K. Foster, P. Tibbets, J. D. Thompson, C. H. Mergens, F. O. Jackson, W. H. Riddell, R. P. Fritz, J. M. Woodward, L. P. Rogers, E. J. Price, R. A. Rockhill, C. F. Schumacher, R. Conrad, J. E. Beaves, L. A. Roskiter, C. F. Bourden, T. J. Kennedy, G. H. Lyon and H. Jenkins, O.R.C. Each of above officers will report to 33d Div., Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C. in N.G.U.S., as of date of Aug. 15, 1917, are hereby announced: Infantry—To be first lieutenants: 1st Lieuts. L. M. Hann, P. Fitzgerald, W. P. Schneider, N. D. Finley, A. Hamme, W. B. Clark, M. J. Hickey, C. A. Stover, E. G. Fraser. To be second lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. H. E. Eaton, E. J. Payton, W. F. Ehlers, G. Potter, R. R. Evans, L. H. Boss, H. J. Richardson, H. D. Shapiro, C. L. Mason, F. F. Sullivan, R. J. Doran, H. E. Fredley, W. P. Snow, B. L. Ackerly, O. W. Bridge, J. A. Landry, E. L. Durant, H. G. Hauch. Field Artillery—To be first lieutenants: 1st Lieuts. F. W. Parrish, W. Mossinger, C. E. Keas, L. E. Wood, J. Schickenger. To be second lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. M. Sheppach, W. B. Randolph, L. G. Webber, W. C. O'Keefe, V. E. Wylegala, S. Wertimer, R. G. Strookman, H. H. Wiles, F. L. Thomas, M. S. Hart, J. H. Blackman and E. S. De Witt, F.A.R.C.; H. P. Thomas, I.R.C.; R. M. Urquhart and R. C. Wilson, F.A.R.C. The officers will report to 28th Div., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. T. Plantz, Jr., O.R.C., N.G., from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced. He will report to 33d Div., Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 10, War D.)

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C., N.G.U.S.,

(Continued on page 714.)

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from Aug. 15, 1917, are announced: First Lieuts. M. E. Blythe, C. A. King, C. P. Foss and J. L. Weber; 2d Lieuts. W. R. Atkinson, C. E. Linduff, L. B. McNichol, H. S. Merriman, W. L. Erb, H. D. May, S. C. Schultz, D. V. Bonnett, R. O. Foshnott, F. R. Knutti, H. L. Rodgers and C. W. Weber. Each of officers named will report at 37th Div., Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C. in N.G.U.S., to rank from dates shown, are announced: To be first lieutenants from Sept. 15, 1917—2d Lieuts. T. Kaichen, E. F. Curtin, E. D. Curtin, C. W. Pettigrew and A. W. Doyle. To be second lieutenants from Aug. 15, 1917—2d Lieuts. E. C. Gagnon, O. G. Clogg, J. B. Williams, B. Griffin, R. A. Routsong, G. L. Cheney and G. S. Riley. Each of officers named will report at 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C. and N.A.U.S., to rank from dates noted, are announced: To be captains from Aug. 15, 1917—Capt. D. Stewart, N.A., and R. F. Thompson, O.R.C. To be first lieutenants from Aug. 15—1st Lieuts. H. A. Price, N.A., and E. W. Brooks, O.R.C.; from Nov. 7—2d Lieuts. B. V. Fields, W. B. Livingston and H. B. Dewees, O.R.C. To be second lieutenants from Aug. 17—2d Lieut. H. E. Hurst, O.R.C. To be second lieutenants from Aug. 15—2d Lieuts. J. M. Calhoun, N.A.; B. F. Claypool, R. D. Breaks, W. N. Bridge, C. D. Christman, A. W. Lamprell, J. C. McCord, J. W. McReynolds, J. B. Moore, B. Moore, J. L. Potter, F. M. Ramsey, O. T. Turlinger, W. L. Borgerding, W. W. Friel, C. G. Batson, O. LeBlanc, J. Ashby, F. Wright, W. J. Cunningham, H. J. Zimmerman, C. G. Newton, R. G. Hastings, H. Beyer, B. Berryman, L. C. Anderson, C. V. Bender, W. L. Wallace, Q. V. Young, T. W. Benham, G. M. Fossler, A. M. James, D. H. Jennings, E. E. Lindsey, E. J. Meehan, D. W. Parkin, H. C. Pond, R. S. Prosser, E. F. Ross, W. E. Sayer, C. T. Smith, E. D. Dundon, C. Vernon, J. X. King, W. E. Weigand, W. H. Dulaney, J. P. Hobson, Jr., T. E. Sandridge, R. H. McKinley, D. McCart, P. J. Paxton, C. F. Boggs, W. P. Hays, V. P. Bracton, C. C. Boone, F. S. Malott, S. N. Chambers, C. C. Council, G. B. Sutton, J. G. Borden, W. C. Council, W. W. Williams, G. B. Morgan, W. M. Sweets, R. B. Burnham, Jr., and R. G. Paddock, all O.R.C., from Aug. 15, 1917. Each of officers named will report to 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. Clifford to president War Credits Board, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. G. P. Hippee to El Paso, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305; 2d Lieut. L. O. Whiting to Camp Devens, Mass. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued assigning 2d Lieut. J. W. Upp, Jr., Q.M.C., N.A., to duty with the motor supply train of the 78th Division, are revoked. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. J. Madden, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. F. Hannum, Q.M.C., N.A., to Bakery Co. No. 320 and Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty, relieving Capt. A. E. Harrison, Q.M.R.C., who is assigned to Bakery Co. No. 328, Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. J. Brian, Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., Army Transport Service, for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The promotion of 2d Lieut. C. F. Startzman, Q.M.C., N.A., to the grade of captain from Nov. 21, 1917, is announced. Captain Startzman will report at Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty as assistant to the division Q.M. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Major P. N. Mersig, Q.M.C., N.A., in the office of Q.M.G. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. J. Miller, Q.M.C., N.A., to Q.M.G. of Army for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. D. Potter to grade captain, Q.M.C., N.A., rank Dec. 17, 1917, to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. R. Turner, Q.M.C., N.A., to captain in the N.G.U.S., Dec. 11, 1917. He will report at 33d Division, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieuts. C. A. Waters and J. H. Grubb, Jr., Q.M.C., N.A., to Baltimore, Md., Expeditionary Depot, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: J. T. Hiers to report in person to the Q.M.G. of the Army; V. W. Rinehart, Q.M.C., to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 309; A. F. Patton for duty; B. Gallagher to Washington; S. J. Dickson to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. B. Bradley to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 311. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The promotion of Major P. N. Mersig, Q.M.C., N.A., to lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 19, 1917, is announced. He will report to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty with Stevedore Regiment No. 305. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Second Lieutenants, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty: C. H. Norcott, D. H. Culligan, J. L. Meeks, S. Grundfest. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in command of Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 301 to 306, inclusive: Second Lieuts. K. G. Drach, W. M. Hughes, R. C. Longenecker, W. N. Tucker, E. S. Dobbin, R. W. Knauss. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. L. Anyall, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Motor Supply Train No. 407. (Dec. 21, War D.)

VETERINARIANS.

Officers of V.C.N.A. to duty as follows: Majors C. E. Clayton, G. B. McKillip and W. R. Blair to Washington, D.C.; Capt. B. English to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Capt. J. W. Burby to Fort Sam Houston, auxiliary remount depot, as senior veterinarian; 1st Lieut. S. H. Saul to Camp McClellan, Ala., auxiliary remount depot, as senior veterinarian. (War D., Dec. 19.)

1st Lieut. J. S. Spikes to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Thomson to Camp Devens. (Dec. 19, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. H. F. Pierce, San. C., N.A., to duty with the Aviation Section, S.C., Washington, D.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Barb, San. C., N.A., to Av. Sec., S.C., and to duty with Medical Research Board, Washington. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Dailey, San. Corps, N.A., to medical supply depot, New York, for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. H. L. Stockwell, San. Corps, N.A., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First Lieutenants of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: V. P. Dotson to Washington, Field Medical Supply Depot; C. N. Frey to Army Medical School, Washington; E. McKee to Ayer, Mass.; S. Hirsch to 628 Greenwich St., New York, N.Y.; H. H. Spaulding, Jr., to Washington with the Medical Research Board; T. G. Bristol to San Francisco, Cal.; Fort Mason; H. P. Hodson to 3930 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.; P. J. King to 309 North Medina St., San Antonio, Texas; C. Willing to Washington with Surgeon General. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following officers, San. C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with the medical research board: First Lieuts. G. F. Hanson and S. Isaacs. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. W. J. Freebourne, San. C., N.A., to Fort Porter, N.Y., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 4, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of San. C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. F. E. Daniels to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene; 1st Lieut. F. S. Simmons to Chicago, Ill., medical supply depot; 1st Lieut. A. M. Sloc to New York, N.Y., for instruction, and upon the completion to Army Medical School, Washington; 1st Lieut. S. C. Dinsmore to Army Medical School, Washington; 1st Lieut. J. F. Doyle to Surgeon General of the Army; 1st Lieut. T. G. Williams to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty with Base Hospital No. 26 (State University of Minnesota). (Dec. 22, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Moore, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 318th Engrs. and will join at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 20, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. B. O'C. Childs, O.D., N.A., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for temporary duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain C. P. J. Darley, N.A., appointed with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 11, 1917, will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 355th Infantry. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following recently appointed chaplains in N.A., to rank as first lieutenants from Dec. 11, 1917, will proceed to camps specified for assignment to regiments: L. W. Clark to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; A. E. Sorensen to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Chaplain U. J. Robinson, N.A., recently appointed, with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 8, 1917, to Camp Grant, Ill., for assignment to 365th Infantry. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Chaplain G. Mabry, N.A., appointed with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 21, 1917, is assigned to the 303d Mechanical Repair Shops Regiment. (Dec. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. N. E. Wood, F.A., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brigade and Field Officers' School. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The appointment of 1st Lieut. D. H. Mordecai, Field Art., N.A., to the same grade Q.M.C., N.A., from Nov. 27, 1917, is announced. Lieutenant Mordecai will proceed to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Capt. C. S. Kilburn, 83d Field Art., from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, N.A., and will join regiment. (Dec. 21, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. C. W. Rogers, C.A., N.A., to duty in Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (Dec. 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Capt. E. T. White, Inf., N.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., depot Q.M., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The appointment of 1st Lieut. D. J. Canty, Inf., N.A., to the same grade, Q.M.C., N.A., from Nov. 27, 1917, is announced. Lieutenant Canty will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for command of a machine shop truck unit. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Capt. C. Dwight, Inf., N.A., to the same grade Q.M.C., N.A., from Dec. 17, 1917. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. P. Wing, Inf., N.A., to first lieutenant in N.G.U.S., Dec. 11. He will report to 33d Division, Camp Logan, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. R. L. Kramer, 234th Inf., to the same grade, O.R.C., from Aug. 29, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The promotion of 1st Lieut. H. T. Hunt, Inf., N.A., to the grade of captain, Inf., N.A., from Dec. 17, 1917, is announced. Captain Hunt will report to the Chief of the War College Division for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. R. C. Latimer, Inf., N.A., to same grade C.A., N.A., from Dec. 17, is announced. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Capt. H. R. Rising, 318th Inf., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brigade and Field Officers' School. (Dec. 22, War D.)

EXAMINATION FOR AVIATION SERVICE.

The following officers will proceed to New York, N.Y., for physical examination for aviation service: 1st Lieuts. W. H.

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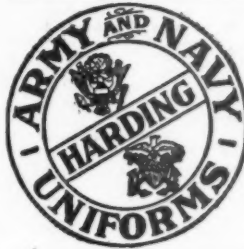
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MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Each of the following officers from his present to the camp specified for duty: Col. J. A. Lynch, Inf., N.A., and Lieut. Col. E. L. Gruber, F.A., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to the camp specified for duty: Col. M. C. Smith, Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. A. Mack, F.A., N.A., to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.; Lieut. Col. S. Frank, F.A., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to the camp specified for duty: Col. G. W. Kirkpatrick and Col. W. S. McBroom, Inf., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Col. F. W. Smith, Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. C. Goodfellow, F.A., N.A., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from his present assignment and will proceed to the camp specified for assignment to duty: Col. J. E. Woodward, Inf., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md.; Col. H. D. Berkeley, Inf., N.A., to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.; Col. H. D. Paine, Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. R. T. Ellis, F.A., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from his present assignment and will proceed to the camp specified for assignment to duty: Col. F. G. Strinzinger and Col. F. B. Watson, Inf., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md.; Lieut. Col. J. T. Geary, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.; Col. G. E. Houle, Inf., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Col. W. Newman, Inf., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Col. S. P. Lyon, Inf., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty with the 1st New Hampshire Infantry: First Lieuts. E. B. Dusan, P. Keller, J. A. Jeffries, I.R.C.; M. C. Blake, F.A.R.C.; J. P. Marquard, M. G. Bishop, I.R.C.; H. D. Stickney, Statistical Sec., A.G.D., N.A.; Second Lieuts. A. T. Young, I.R.C., F. A. Doyle, Inf., N.A., C. L. Moss, Jr., J. V. Gleason, W. S. Reid, J. O. Dwight, G. T. Fish, I.R.C., Q. A. S. McKean, F.A.R.C., L. Dennis, I.R.C., E. C. Wynne, Q.M.C., N.A., J. T. Day, A.G.D., N.A., H. L. Meyer, I.R.C. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Infantry, N.A., is relieved from his present assignment and will proceed to the camp specified for assignment to duty: Col. J. T. Conrad and Col. F. S.

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Hutton to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Col. H. L. Threlkeld
to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Col. H. H. Pattison to Camp
Sevier, Greenville, S.C. (Dec. 22, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

ADJUTANTS.

Major I. A. Correll, A.G.R.C., to Fort Shafter, H.T., for
duty. (Dec. 13, H.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major B. Wright, J.A.G.R.C., to duty Camp Meade, Md.
(Dec. 21, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. L. Waggoner
and L. A. Ballew to Washington, D.C.; J. P. Jones to Camp
Hancock, Ga., as assistant to constructing Q.M. (Dec. 10,
War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty at aviation fields designated:
Capt. T. P. Cooke, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; H.
C. Fry, Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; D. Van Gelder,
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. H. B. Shonk, Q.M.R.C., as captain
in N.G., U.S., from Aug. 5, 1907, is announced. He will re-
port in person to 32d Div., Waco, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 20,
War D.)

Capt. O. H. Rathke and W. J. Briscoe, Q.M.R.C., to Peters-
burg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Morrow, Q.M.R.C., to United States, thence to
Washington for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Leave one month an account of sickness to Capt. W. S.
Cameron, Q.M.R.C. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The following officers, Q.M.R.C., to duty, Philippine Depart-
ment: Capt. L. C. Webster, F. L. Hemsted, L. J. Wechsler,
W. S. Edgar, I. Beiden, T. H. Mills, F. G. Hankinson, G. Bray.
(Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. H. Cummins, Q.M.R.C., to duty, Hawaiian Department.
(Dec. 22, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Base Hospital No. 3 (Mt.
Sinai Hospital), 1st Field Hospital, New York, N.Y.;
Majors W. M. Brickner and H. Lilienthal; Capt. E. Beer,
E. Strenberger and 1st Lieut. E. Bleier. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. E. Manges
to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; Major J. C. Blood-
good telegraph to Governor of the State of Maryland; Capt.
J. A. Murphy to Lakewood, N.J.; T. F. Moore to South San
Antonio, Texas; J. M. Fisher to Belvoir, Va.; P. DeLong to
New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 116, 71st Army; B. K.
Chance to Philadelphia, Pa.; M. C. Harding to Presidio of
San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital. (Dec. 19,
War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. J. Car-
roll to Washington, D.C.; I. Reitzfeld to Greenville, S.C.,
Camp Sevier; J. L. DeRoster to San Antonio, Texas, Camp
Kelly; P. V. Annadown to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; A. M.
Reich to Base Hospital No. 1 (Bellevue Hospital), 12th Regi-
ment Army, New York, N.Y.; G. P. Pilling, jr., to Columbia,
S.C.; E. J. Meley to Chickamauga Park, Ga., with 11th Inf.;
G. K. Stirode to Philadelphia, Pa., Base Hospital No. 20
(University of Pennsylvania Hospital); L. L. LaRoche to
Ayer, Mass., E. Yellott to Fort Harrison, Pa.; M. W.
Sinclair to Philadelphia, Pa., Base Hospital No. 88 (Jefferson
Medical School); E. L. Kniskern to Fort Worth, Wash.;
D. Appleberry to Waco, Texas; C. R. McCall to American
Lake, Wash.; A. M. Rabiner to Deming, N.M., for duty in
base hospital; E. D. Mills to Long Island, N.Y., Camp Upton,
and R. McG. Tyson to Base Hospital No. 38, 2d Regiment
Army. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div.,
for duty: J. D. Grant, M. W. Caveney and E. J. Meley. (Dec.
19, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. J. Mayo to
Rochester, Minn.; Major C. A. Wood to Washington, D.C.;
Capt. J. L. Phythian to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. E. A. Klein
to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School, Jan. 7; Capt. J.
L. Burkholder to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. General Hospital
No. 6, with Hospital Unit L; Capt. R. W. Perry to Seattle,
Wash. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: R. T. Pirtle
to Fort Worth Texas, Camp Bowie; W. B. Tilton to Fort
Riley, Kas.; R. P. Noble to Camp Kelly, South San Antonio,
Texas; F. R. Lummis to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No.
116, 71st Army; H. R. Spencer to Washington, D.C.,
(Corps) Stationary Laboratory No. 1, Army Medical School;
L. D. Cremin and J. B. Powers to Aviation Section, S.C., San
Antonio, Texas, Camp Kelly; G. I. Thacher and J. A. H.
Webb to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor. (Dec. 20,
War D.)

The following officers of M.R.C. to Canal Zone for duty:
First Lieuts. P. D. Bailey, W. J. Burke and V. C. Decker.
(Dec. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps mentioned for duty in the base
hospital: First Lieuts. J. Aull and E. S. Stofor, Camp Grant,
Ill.; Capt. T. C. Firebaugh, Camp Lee, Va.; 1st Lieuts. J. M.
Covington, jr., and R. A. Davis, Camp Meade, Md. (Dec. 20,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to military director, Neurological Insti-
tute, New York, N.Y., for intensive training: Capt. J. F. W.
Meagher and G. A. Sharp; Major E. G. Zabriskie; 1st Lieut.
J. T. MacCurdy, N. W. Pinto and F. H. Redwood. (Dec. 20,
War D.)

The appointment of the following officers in M.R.C. as majors
from Dec. 14, 1917, is announced: Capt. W. H. Oates, E. S.
Sledge and L. B. Baldwin; 1st Lieut. E. B. Piper. (Dec. 21,
War D.)

The appointment of the following captains in M.R.C. as
majors from Dec. 13, 1917, is announced: Capt. A. E.
Austin, M. H. Axline, A. F. Beverly, A. S. Clark, O. E. Drake,
C. Dudley, J. T. Halsey, E. R. Hochstetter, jr., O. H. Kenan,
D. R. Lucas, A. E. Midgley, C. L. Munson, E. A. Spitzka, N.
Stewart, L. S. Milne. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The following officers of M.R.C. to Aberdeen, Md., Proving
Ground for duty: 1st Lieuts. H. P. Bevis, F. Cohen and M. J.
Freeman. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: M. S. Gregory to South
San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; D. C. Wiggins to Camp Greene,
Charlotte, N.C., C.G.; P. J. McDonnell to Louisville, Ky., Camp
Zachary Taylor; J. McC. Stoddard to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S.
Army General Hospital No. 6, with Unit I; M. L. Carr to Camp
Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., as a member of physical examining
unit, Av. Sec. S.C. (Dec. 21, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. L. Stealy
to Portland, Ore., for further instructions and assignment to
squadrons now being organized; W. H. Hamley to Alexandria,
La., Camp Beauregard; H. R. John to Fort McPherson, Ga.,
with Hospital Unit D; W. H. Stutsman to American Lake,
Wash., Camp Lewis; J. C. Braswell, jr., to Fort Oglethorpe,
Ga., Camp Greenleaf; S. L. Van Valzah to Washington, D.C.
(Dec. 21, War D.)

The following officers of M.R.C. on duty at Cornell Medical
College, New York, N.Y., to the places specified for duty:
First Lieuts. B. Aronson, Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas;
H. S. Chidester, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; A. G. Cook,
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas; A. D. Corniea, Gerstner
Field, Lake Charles, La.; I. S. Ingber, Selfridge Field, Mount
Clemens, Mich.; W. P. Kortright, Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.;
M. Mensch, Love Field, Dallas, Texas; R. C. Parson, Chandler
Field, Essington, Pa.; L. V. H. Reed, Chanute Field, Rantoul,
Ill.; S. Tripler, Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio; A.
Valensi, aviation camp, Houston, Texas; A. J. Wentworth, Park
Field, Memphis, Tenn.; T. S. West, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola,
Long Island, N.Y. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The appointment of the following first lieutenants in M.R.C.
as captains from Dec. 10, 1917, is announced: First Lieuts.
T. M. Barnett, S. S. Burns, R. A. Kinsella, O. W. Koch, O. R.
Neill, E. V. Powell, E. J. Reed, J. M. Anderson, W. A. V.
Camp, R. M. Chambers, E. W. O'Donnell, S. E. Erickson, R. J.
Grimes, A. A. Johnson, N. B. Leggett, R. B. Moore, J. B.
Robards, F. H. Shaw, A. H. Ward, C. D. Bradley, H. McD.
Cameron, P. J. Collander, J. D. McKinnon, L. S. Medalla.
(Dec. 21, War D.)

The appointment of the following captains in M.R.C. as
majors from Dec. 19, 1917, is announced: Capt. J. R. Hollow-
bush, L. Clendening, L. I. Mason, G. Wilson. (Dec. 22, War
D.)

The appointment of the following captains in M.R.C. as
majors Dec. 15, 1917, is announced: Capt. A. S. Moore, A. Powell,
R. W. Rodman, P. O. Chaudron, C. B. Cooper, H. O. Darnall.
(Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with A.S.S.C. to Waco, Texas, mo-
bilization camp: Capt. J. J. Clarke, B. S. Walker; 1st Lieuts.
D. W. Bedinger, W. A. Callis, A. M. Wood. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The appointment of the following first lieutenants in the
M.R.C. as captains from Dec. 13, 1917, is announced: First Lieuts.
G. E. Barksdale, C. O. Bayless, A. R. Behrman, O. F. Broman, E. E. Campbell, E. G. Festerling, R.
B. Grimes, jr., E. L. Hicks, H. V. Hoffman, H. C. Johnson,
J. H. Johnson, R. O. Logsdon, R. D. Long, W. Lyon, H. J.
Morton, J. W. Price, P. G. Cole, F. E. Cobb, W. C. Cotton,
J. E. Farrell, H. F. Kane, W. S. Piper. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The appointment of the following first lieutenants in M.R.C.
as captains from Dec. 13, 1917, is announced: First Lieuts. D.
A. Horner, E. Bibby, E. G. Breeding, J. A. Britton, E. G. Gary,
W. H. Corson, P. D. Cooke, E. J. Davis, J. L. Day, R. H.
Eshleman, V. J. Fenerty, T. R. Gagon, Jesse P. Gamble, F.
Harrison, T. D. Haas, T. R. Hilliard, J. P. Howser, F. H.
Jordan, S. A. McCool, C. W. Many, J. G. Rea, L. F. Stewart,
F. N. Stiles, G. W. Timmers, M. A. Burns, V. H. de Stowes-
keoy, P. H. Fowler, R. W. Hissem, H. R. Hoffman, W. W.
Mayer, A. M. Meads, J. Thames. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with A.S. S.C. to South Antonio,
Texas, Kelly Field, for duty: Capt. M. O. Phillips; 1st Lieuts.
C. H. Howell, F. L. Leister, L. D. MacNaughton, O. F. Miller,
H. O. Randel, J. E. Robison, H. Shannon, H. M. Smith, J. E.
Smith, J. M. Wellborn. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for
duty: Majors F. P. Hutchins, F. W. Lougran; Capt. O. F.
Baerens; 1st Lieuts. W. A. Cashion, P. E. McChesney, L.
Wallin. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. Ochsner at
Washington; Major F. H. McNaught to South San Antonio,
Texas, Kelly Field; Capt. E. R. Perry, M.R.C., to American
Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Capt. A. J. Norman, to duty West-
ern Department, San Francisco; Capt. Frank Dunlap to duty
Western Department; Capt. M. J. Simmons and 1st Lieut. A. I.
Lowenthal to Edgewood, Md.; Capt. H. P. Wilson and 1st Lieut.
C. E. Saunders to report by telegraph to the commanding gen-
eral, Western Dept.; Capt. H. A. Houghton to Fort Totten,
N.Y.; Capt. J. L. Fisher to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieuts. Ray C.
Blankenship and T. J. Bussey to Fort San Houston, Texas,
Camp Travis; 1st Lieut. J. C. Brady to Fort McPherson, Ga.,
U.S.A. Gen. Hosp. No. 6, with Hospital Unit H; 1st Lieut. J.
C. Brady to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. F. H. Lamb
to base hospital, Fort Riley. (Dec. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Thomas, M.R.C., to the Walter Reed Gen-
eral Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

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The appointment of the following first lieutenants in M.R.C.
as captains from Dec. 15, 1917, is announced: First Lieuts. J.
T. Cappel and H. M. Clute. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec., S.C., Greenville,
S.C., Camp Sevier, with aviation troops: First Lieuts. M. H.
Denslow, G. E. Flinn, R. W. Schilling. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers of the M.R.C. to duty with the Av. Sec.,
S.C., South San Antonio, Texas, for duty: First Lieuts. H. C.
Chambers, C. Chapin, E. Eastwood, F. A. Lowe, R. O. Meadors,
H. W. Scofield, C. P. Chaffin. (Dec. 22, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. W. J. Heffern, D.R.C., to commanding officer,
Base Hospital No. 1 (Bellevue Hospital), 12th Regiment
Army, New York, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Gaskill, D.R.C., to Philadelphia, Pa.,
Base Hospital No. 88, 2d Regiment Army, for duty. (Dec. 19,
War D.)

Officers of Dental R.C. to place specified for duty: 1st Lieuts.
D. W. Ewing, Camp American University, D.C.; D. H. Stocker,
Camp Belvoir, Belvoir, Va. (Dec. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. J. G. Urban, D.R.C., to Schofield Barracks, H.T.,
for duty. (Dec. 14, H.D.)

First Lieut. S. Sobel, D.R.C., N.A., Camp Gordon, Atlanta,
Ga., will report in person to the commanding general at that
place for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. M. R. Carey, D.R.C., Camp Funston, Kas., will
report in person to the commanding general, that camp, for
duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. N. S. Nutty, V.R.C., to Ayer, Mass., Camp
Devens, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: A. Knapp assigned to
24th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; S. R. Elliott as-
signed to 28th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; H. G. Barbee (Rail-
way Transportation Corps), to Washington, D.C.; P. J. Watson,
jr., from attachment to 305th Engrs. and assigned to 23d
Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; H. W. Sanborn and G. F. Weisel
assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry). (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. O. L. Houel
and 2d Lieuts. C. C. Long and F. H. Kohlen to 88th Engrs.,
Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Abbott and 2d Lieut. K. A.
Tapscott assigned to 24th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.;

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The Manual tells you what you must and must not do, but it doesn't tell you HOW to do it. This pamphlet does tell you HOW. It shows each step in the procedure. It shows the prosecution and the defense HOW to introduce and HOW to rebut evidence. It gives the court a guide and ready reference to the Manual. The War Department has approved its use for a year. Every officer preferring charges and every soldier should have a copy.

The only up-to-date, authorized edition is bound in buff color, tied with silk cord. Several thousand copies of an old form were pirated in a white cover at the Fort Oglethorpe and the Fort Riley Training Camps. If you have one of those, please destroy it.

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1st Lieuts. M. G. Farrell and L. A. Cross assigned to 24th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Adams, jr., to Washington; 1st Lieut. M. C. Sturtevant to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Achard and 2d Lieuts. G. B. Dobyns, J. F. Adamson, C. A. Henderson, W. G. Powell and J. C. Diehl; 2d Lieuts. R. C. Churchill and J. M. Demarest. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to 24th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Capt. L. C. Sparks; 1st Lieuts. C. P. Stickels, C. H. Mackelfresh, G. D. Cronmiller and M. M. Green; 2d Lieut. C. R. Barton. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from temporary duty with 301st Engrs. and are assigned to 25th Engrs. for duty: Capt. J. F. Trumbull; 1st Lieuts. H. A. Hobson, C. A. Henderson, W. G. Powell and J. C. Diehl; 2d Lieuts. R. C. Churchill and J. M. Demarest. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: L. N. Udell and H. B. Anderson to duty as Engineer replacement troops depot, Fort Leavenworth; M. C. Pomeroy to officer in charge of cantonment construction for assignment to duty; E. D. Knapp to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Admiral, Md. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Officers of E. R. C. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Griffin, E.R.C., to Ponson, S.C.; Major F. B. Gibbreth to Washington with Chief of Staff; Capt. A. M. Davidson and 1st Lieut. Ray D. Willets to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. N. Grant assigned to 25th Engrs., report to regimental commander; 1st Lieut. H. C. Wolf to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., 447th Engineer Depot Detachment. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., from temporary duty with 115th Engineers and are assigned to the 24th Engineers,

Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Capt. H. L. Detrick, 1st Lieut. J. I. Nelson. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., from attachment to the 23d Engineers and are assigned to Engineer motor transport service, Fort Myer, Va., for duty: 1st Lieuts. L. G. Metcalf, H. S. Watson, G. E. Gray, L. C. Mahoney, L. H. Rutherford, H. J. Kulick, 2d Lieuts. J. R. Hayes, E. M. Blake and R. B. Kile. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., are assigned to the Engineer motor transport service, Fort Myer, Va., for duty: 1st Lieuts. H. G. Hoornbeek, H. C. Mitchell, F. I. Maslin, F. G. Mallette, A. L. Terry, jr., and 2d Lieut. Norman Hulme. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following first lieutenants, E.R.C., are assigned to the Engineer motor transport service, Fort Myer, Va.: T. F. Campbell and J. C. Cowie. (Dec. 20, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., assigned to 33d Engineers, Ayer, Mass., for duty: Capt. A. F. Simpson, J. S. Thompson; 1st Lieuts. C. Rogers, A. M. Rosenblatt, E. D. Seymour; 2d Lieuts. C. H. Ingle, F. M. Kipp, jr., H. L. Lambert, M. Lemmon, G. E. McNayr, E. W. Martin. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., from temporary duty with the 11th Engineers and are assigned to the 33d Engineers, Camp Devens, Mass., for duty: Capt. J. H. Caton, 3d, J. M. Worthen; 1st Lieuts. C. A. Bates. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., assigned to 33d Engineers, Camp Devens, Mass., for duty: Capt. M. D. Smith, C. H. Swick; 1st Lieuts. A. P. Ackerman, M. M. Ogden, R. B. Siler, J. S. Paxton, C. P. Smith, I. S. Grindrod, J. F. Doonan; 2d Lieut. R. D. McIver. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. H. H. George, 3d, and 2d Lieut. L. R. Botsai, E.R.C., assigned to the 33d Engineers, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

The following officers, E.R.C., assigned to the 33d Engineers, Ayer, Mass., for duty: Capt. F. R. Abbe, G. C. Bakewell; 1st Lieuts. B. Cohen, J. H. Doran, M. H. Shields, J. Van Dervoort, G. M. Henderson, R. C. M. Calvert; 2d Lieuts. J. M. McKeon, H. H. Shaver, D. C. Jenkins. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. A. Embury, 2d, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Smith, E.R.C., to the 40th Engineers, Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

First Lieuts. J. A. Flynn and G. O. Skoog, E.R.C., to duty and to the 20th Engineers (Forestry), effective Dec. 22. They will proceed to Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. C. H. Page and R. K. Hughes and 1st Lieut. L. S. Latimer, O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. A. L. Kershaw, O.R.C., to Peoria, Ill., Holt Manufacturing Co. (Dec. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. B. W. Freeman, O.R.C., to same grade, Q.M.C., N.A., from Dec. 17, 1917. Lieutenant Freeman will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington: Majors H. S. Person, H. Lindley, S. E. Thompson and S. M. McFadden; Capt. F. E. McEntire, J. Q. MacDonald; 1st Lieuts. M. P. Mathias, A. F. Niven, R. F. Paige, A. Holmes, A. P. Hess, C. F. Meyer, jr., C. W. Babcock, S. L. Walden, J. A. Johnson; 2d Lieuts. E. V. Higbee, W. A. Turner, W. O. Petry, P. G. Scull, G. L. Tomlinson, E. L. Malone, jr., D. T. Johnston, R. D. Mickey, R. W. Mitchell, R. K. Prince and R. C. Rudolf. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. W. G. Bird, O.R.C., to duty, Peoria, Ill., Jan. 5. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Major D. M. Flynn, O.R.C., to report Jan. 5, 1918, at Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major H. H. Scovill, 1st Lieuts. A. O. Ellis, J. P. Harris, 2d Lieuts. M. Handy, J. B. Whitacre and H. C. Kinsey, jr. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., for duty: Major F. J. Stephenson, Major D. F. Edwards; Capt. C. H. Page, G. T. Berge, V. G. Hush, L. B. Somerby, C. B. Thompson and R. S. Northway; 1st Lieuts. A. Nagelvoort, J. B. Dickey, E. M. Berolzheimer, M. F. Strauss, W. J. Munro, J. D. Cole, A. C. Klein and W. M. Hasberg, O.R.C.; 2d Lieut. O. E. Lex, jr. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers, O.R.C., to duty Rock Island, Ill., on Jan. 5, for duty: Capt. M. VanZile Belden, O. T. Pottinger, J. B. Ryall, R. J. B. Sullivan; 1st Lieuts. F. H. Birch, M. G. Carroll, E. F. Chevrefils, J. F. Hunt, H. J. Dorman, D. E. Holmes, W. S. Lawson, A. S. Meyers, W. L. Oswald, E. T. Scudder. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. B. F. Welton to duty with the War Council, and will report to the recorder of the council, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, G.S.C.; R. A. White to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankfort Arsenal; 1st Lieut. T. M. Dunlap to duty to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and report to O.O. for duty with the division of American Ordnance Base Depot in France; 2d Lieut. A. D. Osborne, Rock Island, Ill.; 2d Lieut. C. M. Woodward to Peoria, Ill. (Dec. 22, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. H. L. Huber, S.R.C., to duty, Little Silver, N.J. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Officers of S.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. Berman to Morrison, Va.; Capt. R. C. Vickers to Linda Vista, Cal., with 115th Field Signal Battalion; 1st Lieut. DeW. S. Burnett to Morrison, Va.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Ryan to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail; 2d Lieut. E. Mullen to Lonoke, Ark. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of S.R.C. from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Samuel P. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty as follows: Capt. P. H. A. Flood and Carl D. Hibbard, 1st Lieuts. H. H. Edwards, F. F. Grant, I. T. Hockaday, L. M. Landa, S. J. Kennedy, T. Kissane, J. C. McKee, C. Sawyer, G. B. Stockman, W. W. True, 2d Lieuts. J. C. Douglas and S. R. Ross. (Dec. 21, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of A.S., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Major C. A. Rehadow, Capt. L. T. Thurber and Capt. C. C. Mera to Washington; Capt. F. H. Nichols to Los Angeles, Cal., and take station; 1st Lieuts. W. V. Fliske and C. H. Amon to Washington. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty: Major H. W. Nichols; Capt. V. L. Monciff and C. B. Waterman, 1st Lieuts. P. G. Thompson, C. A. Major and L. P. Scott; 2d Lieuts. J. M. Stoeckle, W. Spoerle, F. W. McChesney and L. Smith, jr. (Dec. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. O. S. Lee, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to commanding officer, Fort Kamehameha, Hawaiian Islands, for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. Carl Kingsley with C.S.O.; 1st Lieuts. J. S. Elliott to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; E. F. Leunihan to Portland, Ore., report to Col. B. P. Dickey, S.C., Yeon Building; W. B. Piggins to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; J. M. Baker to Fort Worth, Texas; W. C. Alexander to Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 2d Lieut. W. Smith to C.S.O. of Army; R. J. Adams to C.S.O.; J. P. Giblin to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. J. B. Stimson to duty Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics; 1st Lieuts. B. T. Greenwell to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; R. C. Burnham, R.C., Engineer repair depot, Dallas, Texas; K. P. Hill, R.C., to duty Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; J. Ryan, Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.; W. M. Schirra, Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas; C. R. Vair, Washington, D.C.; Ira R. Koenig and M. L. Witherspoon to duty Army Balloon School, Omaha, Neb.; J. W. Oglesby, jr., Portland, Ore.; to Col. B. P. Dickey, S.C., Yeon Building; W. E. Weems to Washington, D.C., Chief Signal Officer of Army; H. Lowery, Av. Depot, Garden City, C. E. Lyons to Fort McPherson, Ga.; D. G. Boyd to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. E. Walburg to Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; W. Henderson, South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; B. G. Long to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; and F. Lundgren, School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Temporary 2d Lieut. R. M. Foster, Av. Sec., S.C., to duty Kelly Field, San Antonio. (Dec. 22, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. A. L. Johnson, Cav. R.C., to Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty with the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. J. F. Malone, Cav. R.C., to same grade, Av. Sec., S.R.C., from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced. Lieutenant Malone will report to C.S.O. of Army for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

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FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. H. R. K. Tompkins, F.A.R.C. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. Cady, F.A.R.C., to same grade Ord. R.C. from Aug. 29, 1917. Lieutenant Cady will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

2d Lieut. G. R. Hartley, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 58th Coast Artillery Regiment, vice 2d Lieut. E. A. Cowen, C.A.R.C., relieved. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The assignment of the following officers to Coast Artillery anti-aircraft batteries is announced: 5th Anti-aircraft Battery—Capt. G. H. King, C.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Campbell, C.A.C. 6th Anti-aircraft Battery—Capt. P. H. Pittinger, C.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. I. V. Henderer, C.A.R.C. (Dec. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers of I.R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. F. Krenson to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. A. Livingston to duty Camp Upton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. F. D. Ball to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. (Dec. 22, War D.)

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Second Lieut. H. F. Tilson, I.R.C., to duty Austin, Texas, for aviation training. (Dec. 19, War D.)
The following second lieutenants, I.R.C., to Camp Meade, Admral, Md., for duty: R. B. Fairgrieve and L. D. Tharp. (Dec. 19, War D.)
Capt. R. Goeliet, I.R.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty as a member of executive committee, Postal Censorship Board. (Dec. 20, War D.)
Second Lieut. B. C. Heim, I.R.C., to duty Camp Taylor, Ky. (Dec. 20, War D.)
Capt. S. E. Levy, I.R.C., to same grade, Q.M.R.C., with rank from Aug. 15, 1917. (Dec. 21, War D.)

OFFICERS ORDERED TO FORT MONROE.

Under Special Orders 287, War Dept., Dec. 10, 1917, a long list of Coast Artillery officers of the National Guard, and a few of the Regular Army, will report on Jan. 5, 1918, to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for a course of instruction, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations. The list is as follows, grouped under the coast defense districts where officers are at present and to which they will return:

Baltimore: Major C. Edgar; Capt. C. M. Brister; 2d Lieuts. H. F. Baker, jr., P. A. B. Hoblitzell.
Boston: Col. G. F. Quinby; Majors S. F. Nolan, M. S. Holbrook; Capt. J. E. England; W. D. Cottam, H. J. Baum, J. A. Stitt, R. E. Washburn, C. A. Devine, H. S. Cushing; 1st Lieut. W. J. Gilbert.
Cape Fear: Major E. D. Kuykendall; 1st Lieuts. W. Griffith, G. Cheshire; 2d Lieut. J. B. Belk.
Charleston: Major W. F. Robertson; Capt. J. M. Wallace, H. C. Tillman; 1st Lieuts. C. S. Erawell, jr., T. C. Gower, jr., Chesapeake Bay: Lieut. Col. H. F. Ayres; Majors C. Massei, R. F. Belrine; Capt. B. S. Beverley, A. L. Johnson, F. J. Torney; 1st Lieuts. R. B. Bailey, J. D. Daugherty; 2d Lieuts. D. Blandford, L. C. Jackson, W. E. Sale, J. K. Charles.
The Columbia: Col. C. C. Hammond; Lieut. Col. B. K. Lawson; Majors W. S. Coppernaln, H. K. Metcalf, W. G. White; 1st Lieut. E. T. Foss.
The Delaware: Capt. L. S. Caldwell; 1st Lieuts. P. P. Lowry, R. A. Laird, C. von Brock, jr., C. R. Crosby.
Galveston: Major A. Bauschell; Capt. J. A. Lambdin, N. M. Allen, W. C. Lothrop, J. W. Young; 1st Lieut. S. G. Lackey, jr.

Key West: Capt. J. E. Harrison, J. C. Waddell; 1st Lieut. S. G. Harrison.

Long Island Sound: Col. H. L. Dorsey; Lieut. Col. V. M. King; Majors S. T. Smith, J. J. Haft; Capt. E. S. Harrison, L. H. Lohman, C. Lord, D. Conner, W. G. Tarbox, A. Mossman; 1st Lieuts. M. G. Thompson, P. E. Bronson, G. W. Hovey; 2d Lieut. C. J. Crispin.

Los Angeles: Col. H. B. Light; Majors F. R. McReynolds, E. G. Mettler; Capt. L. P. McClellan, T. E. Duncan, J. T. Riley, E. O. Prentiss, F. J. Baum, L. W. Stampley, E. G. Swaffield, C. O. Brown; 1st Lieut. H. M. Ward; 2d Lieuts. W. W. Bacon, V. G. Hill.

Mobile: First Lieuts. F. Newell, C. T. Halbert, E. C. Loehr, Narragansett Bay: Col. C. F. Tillinghast; Major F. E. Edgecomb; Capt. W. J. Sweet, T. H. Hammond, R. M. Free-stone, A. F. Williams, J. W. K. McIntyre, E. H. Beagle, F. W. Cook; 1st Lieuts. R. E. Mitchell, W. D. Evans; 2d Lieuts. C. D. Potter, W. F. Otis.

New Bedford: First Lieut. J. R. McKean.
Eastern New York: Lieut. Col. F. Loesser; Majors H. C. Wilson, J. J. Cowdry; Capt. A. M. Day, A. L. McKenzie, A. M. Bremer, W. D. Spear, A. Perry, St. C. Smith, J. C. Hardigg; 1st Lieuts. W. M. Hall, R. E. Dupuy, H. H. Brown, H. L. Dayton, T. C. Dickson, jr., R. J. Van Buskirk.

Southern New York: Col. S. Grant; Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry; Majors W. D. Finkle, H. V. Van Aiken, R. P. Orr; Capt. W. M. Cravens, C. A. Clifton, E. T. Harris, G. E. Comstock, P. R. M. Nelson, G. W. Johnston, F. Kember; 1st Lieuts. C. B. Gleim, J. C. Cooley, G. V. Catuna; 2d Lieuts. W. M. Cline, J. A. Smith, C. I. Clark.

Pensacola: First Lieuts. R. E. Coates, C. N. Winston, J. P. Kohn.

Portland: Col. W. O. Peterson; Lieut. Col. J. M. Palmer; Majors F. E. Cummings, H. Goodier, G. A. Baker; Capt. B. L. Flanigan, J. L. Keane, A. C. Merriam, W. Mosley, E. H. Besse, C. T. Dixon, A. Hermann, H. W. Stovall; 1st Lieut. H. Erskine; 2d Lieuts. C. W. Chase, W. Derrington, E. G. Harrington, G. S. Carter.

Portsmouth: Capt. J. Connell; 1st Lieuts. A. L. Smith, E. A. Davis; 2d Lieuts. C. F. Blake, E. M. Cassidy.
The Potomac: First Lieuts. J. E. Pierce, E. Stewart; 2d Lieut. R. S. Doyle.

Puget Sound: Col. C. B. Blethen; Lieut. Col. E. W. Turner; Majors G. R. Drever, H. R. Carter, S. W. Ellison; Capt. W. M. Vestal; 1st Lieut. H. B. La Monte.

San Diego: Majors S. E. Clyne, H. J. Cunningham; Capt. W. F. Vander Hyden, S. B. Ritchie; 2d Lieuts. S. R. Dows, H. F. Martens, A. M. Davis.

Sandy Hook: Col. W. I. Taylor, J. J. Byrne; Lieut. Col. L. M. Thiery; Majors M. Miller, R. S. Allyn, B. F. Wetsel-berg; Capt. H. H. Brown, R. N. Mackin, jr., J. J. Walsh, M. F. Ford, T. M. Baldwin, L. C. Higgins, E. E. Bosca, J. A. Hoag; 1st Lieuts. R. A. Fairbairn, W. W. Irvine, A. M. Jackson, A. Bradshaw, jr.

San Francisco: Col. H. G. Mathewson; Lieut. Col. C. J. Mund; Majors R. E. Mittelstaedt, W. H. Mallett; Capt. M. C. Walton, B. H. Schwarz, W. R. Maris, C. R. Corbusier; 1st Lieut. A. D. Cagwin.

Savannah: Major G. C. Heyward, jr.; 1st Lieut. A. T. Hussey; 2d Lieut. S. E. Weil.

Tampa: Major J. McCants; 1st Lieut. C. G. Trammell.

Under S.O. 289, War Dept., Dec. 12, 1917, the following Coast Artillery officers, all of the National Guard except Lieutenants De Camp, Donaldson and Hasbrouck, will report on Jan. 5, 1918, to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for a course of instruction, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations, not named in the order:

Lieut. Col. F. Cannon.
Capt. H. B. Seyle, W. M. Foord, R. L. Dineley.
First Lieuts. W. L. Gibson, A. F. Comer, A. L. Robinson, J. T. DeCamp, W. H. Donaldson, jr., R. W. Hasbrouck, H. H. Bradford, C. D. Russell, H. A. Davenport, C. H. Pierce, S. C. Dows, W. Seligman, W. H. Warren, W. P. Adams, J. R. Waltman.

Second Lieuts. B. B. Tibbetts, W. D. Cameron, R. M. Jones, C. W. Bridger, W. K. White, J. D. G. Davis, C. H. Harper, W. D. LeRoy, W. B. Mel, G. Holmgren.

GOLD BARS

(with apologies to K. C. B.—God bless 'im)

For TEN years
I have hoped
and LONGED
AND prayed
that in time
I would be
A FIRST
LIEUTENANT
and perhaps, LATER
MORE
But I was HURT
AND retired
but still
USEFUL
Then came THE war
and with it
The era of
OPPORTUNITY
for young men
of FORCE and CHARACTER
and THEY brought
with them
NEW IDEAS
and Lo!
tho still
a second lieutenant
I wear
GOLD BARS
I have been
CAMOUFLAGED!

BUENOSNOCHESCAMESA.

The total number of points secured by the different organizations in the divisional field and track meet of the 32d Division at Camp McArthur, Texas, on Dec. 1 were as follows: Trains and M.P., 29; 120th Field Artillery, 29; 125th Infantry, 26; 127th Infantry, 24; 107th Engineers, 21; 128th Infantry, 18; 126th Infantry, 14; 121st Field Artillery, 11; 119th Field Artillery, 9; Machine Gun Battalion, 8. The winners of the several events were the following: Field events, 120th Field Artillery, 16 points; track events, 128th Infantry, 11 points; tent pitching, 127th Infantry, 12 points; total points, 120th Field Artillery and 107th Train and Military Police tied for first place, 29 points. Capt. Frank J. Schneller, 107th Train and Military Police, in addition to his other duties, is detailed division athletic officer, vice Capt. A. D. Newman, A.D.C., relieved.

Instead of his usual All-America college football team Balter Camp has picked this year an All-Service team for Collier's Weekly. It reads: Ends, Rasmussen, Nebraska and Camp Grant, and Gardiner, Carlisle and Camp Custer; tackles, Beckett, Oregon and Mare Island, and West, Colgate and Camp Dix; guards, Black, Yale and Newport Naval Reserve, and Allender, Michigan and Fort Sheridan; center, Callahan, Yale and Newport Naval Reserve; quarterback, Watkins, Colgate and Mincola Aviation Camp; halfbacks, Casey, Harvard and Boston Navy Yard, and Minot, Harvard and Camp Devens; fullback, Smith, Michigan and Great Lakes Training Station. Have the real Army and Navy teams been completely overlooked? We had an idea that Oliphant was something of a football player.



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Noting a reference in a recent camp lecture to the British army first sent to France as "professionals, incompetent and lacking in the spirit of victory," a correspondent writes that such comment is unjust, "considering what the British expeditionary force did at Mons, and other places in France, at the beginning of the war. The work they did there," he adds, "shows how competent they must have been to help break down the advance of the 'magnificent force of Germany,' and the will they displayed in the overwhelming task they had ahead of them, also shows the indomitable spirit of the 'Tommies.' As to territories, they had had several years of training before 1914, and were a well drilled, disciplined army, strong in confidence of their own individual powers; the only way they were inefficient was in numbers."

The submarine Signal Company, of Boston, Mass., has issued its 1918 calendar, which contains a picture, with interesting data, of the fine old American clipper ship, Great Republic. This is the fifth of a series showing the development of the American clipper ship. The Great Republic was the largest clipper ship and the greatest wooden vessel ever built. She was built at East Boston by Donald McKay in 1853, and was of 4,555 tons register. She measured 335 feet in length, fifty-three feet wide, and thirty-eight feet deep. She had four decks and four masts, and was designed to carry 15,653 square yards of canvas. Her foremast was 130 feet long, her mainmast 131, her mizzen 122, and her jigger 110.

At last the Senate Military Affairs Committee has run down the culprit responsible for trouble in clothing the new armies, says the New York World in an editorial. It is the soldier himself! He has made difficulties by growing literally too big for his boots and breeches, to say nothing of his overcoat. The declaration of war did not catch the Quartermaster General napping. Before that, and of course in advance of appropriations, his department authorized clothing equipment for 1,000,000 troops, basing the run of measurements on the experience of the Regular Army. The re-

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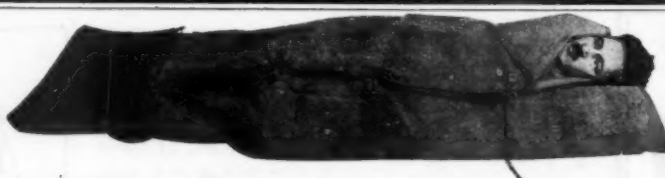
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sult was too many small sizes and not enough big ones, and in production hereafter a new scale must be used.

In its appeal to the farmers of the United States to raise more sheep to provide a greater supply of wool for soldiers the Department of Agriculture "drops into poetry" in this fashion:

"Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool?"

"Yes, yes, master, three bags full;

One for our soldiers and one for the French,

And one for the Tommies in the front-line trench."

Her son had enlisted, and she was a proud old woman as she harangued a knot of friends on the village street. "Jarge always done 'is duty by me, 'e did, an' now 'e's doin' 'is duty by king an' country," she said. "I feel right down sorry for them Germans, to think of

'im goin' into battle with 'is rifle in 'is 'and and 'It's a long way to Tipperary' on 'is lips."

"Poor Germans, indeed!" exclaimed one of the audience. "Pity's wasted on 'em! P'raps you 'aven't 'eard of their cruelties?"

"P'raps I 'aven't," agreed the old lady. "An' p'raps you 'aven't 'eard Jarge sing."—*Tit-Bits*.

The Army balloon, manned by Captain McCullough and eight soldier aviators, which left San Antonio on Dec. 28 in the afternoon and lost its course, landed at Hidalgo, Mexico, forty miles up the Rio Grande river from Laredo at nine p.m. of the same day. The crew was taken in charge by Mexican soldiers, who took the Americans to Nuevo Laredo, where they crossed the border. Shortly after leaving the San Antonio Aviation School, the balloon, up 2,000 feet, encountered a forty-five mile wind and drifted southwest. The Rio Grande

was mistaken for the Neceus river and a landing was made on Mexican soil.

"Red tape has been and still is delaying Government war contracts," said Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the National Council for Defense's Supply Committee, in Chicago on Dec. 25. "Gen. George W. Goethals's appointment as Quartermaster General will mean a quickening of the work all the way around. He is a wonderful man. He is to have wide latitude and much of the red tape will be done away with by him."

If the party of Congressmen who visited the front in France mastered the whole art of war in so short a time, it seems strange that the Allies' generals there, French, British and American, should be so long about it.—*The New York World*.

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No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

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Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911.

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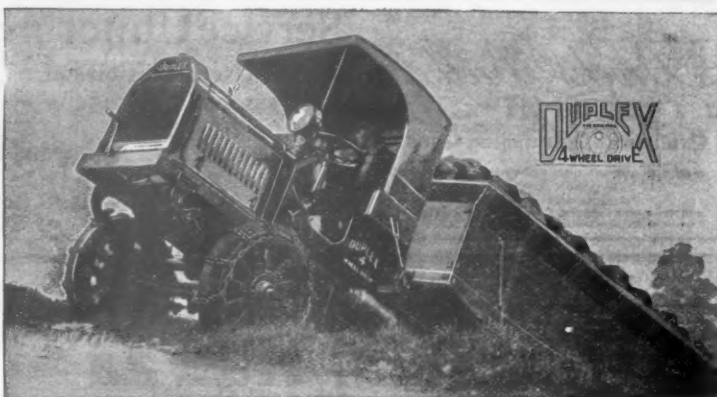
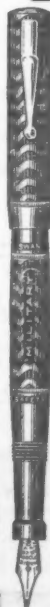
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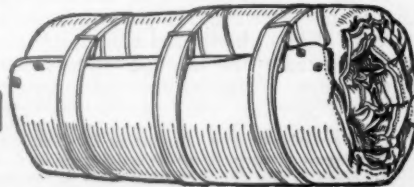
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